

MPs about 'brutal police'

THE GUARDIAN

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4p

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Sniper kills soldier on duty in Belfast

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Another soldier has been shot dead in Northern Ireland, the ninth to die this year, while on internal security duties in the province. The soldier, a member of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Green Jackets, was shot in the back and the left chest yesterday afternoon while on sentry duty on the Catholic side of the Belfast peace line.

According to a spokesman for the Green Jackets, a gunman standing at the corner of Mary Street, off the Falls Road, fired three shots at the sentry who was in a sandbagged observation post on top of a four-storey warehouse across the road in Northumberland Street. A military ambulance took the soldier the half mile to the Royal Victoria Hospital where he died soon afterwards.

The Royal Green Jackets, an infantry battalion, normally based in Celle, West Germany, have been in Belfast guarding the mile long peace line: between the Falls

Minister called a liar

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Miss Bernadette Devlin, Member of Parliament for Belfast, yesterday made a single-handed attack on the army in a speech in the House of Commons.

She said that the army had been "in the wrong" in the case of the shooting of a young man, and that the army had been "in the wrong" in the case of the shooting of a young man.

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Shot trio baffle police

By our own Reporter

The parents of two of the three young French tourists murdered on the fringes of a Cheshire wood yesterday will fly to Britain this morning. Detectives are hoping that they may be able to provide a lead to the motive for the brutal killings.

All three were shot dead and were naked when found. Police are searching for a .22 rifle. The victims are two sisters, believed to be Miss Monique Liebert, aged 22, a teacher, and Miss Claudine Liebert, aged 20, of Fontenay le Comte, in Northern France. The man was Claudine's fiancé, Daniel Bertrand, aged 20, of St. Etienne des Près, near Fontenay. Detectives have ruled out an internal squabble between the three.

The girl's father said yesterday that his daughters and Daniel were travelling in the Citroën car found near the bodies. They had gone to Britain for a short holiday, and camped each night in a tent they were carrying, he said.

On tour

Police were trying to trace the route the three had followed through England. Other detectives were working in Reading, Bristol, Cardiff and St. David's, and also travelling to Fishguard and Cardigan—the three are known to have visited these places on their way to Cheshire.

The murders were discovered early yesterday when two farm workers noticed the tent and car parked near the village of Mouldsworth, on the edge of the Delamere Forest and a few miles from Chester. One of the girls was lying naked by the roadside and was "obviously dead". The other girl and Mr. Bertrand were in the tent. The man was dead, but the girl was still alive. She was rushed to hospital, but died during an operation.

Police sealed off 15 square miles of the wood, and set roadblocks around the area. They then began a house-to-house search for "anyone who saw or heard anything that might give us a clue." Helicopters and trawlers were being brought in at dawn.

The most important lead on the investigation so far is the discovery that Monique Liebert kept a diary, and last entry was at 5 p.m. on Sunday. The diary recorded visits to St. Paul's Cathedral and Carnaby Street. The three then travelled to Reading and, on Friday, visited Bristol before travelling to Cardiff in the evening. On Saturday, the diary said, the three were at Cardigan, where they spent the day fishing. That night they drove to St. David's. The diary recorded that they got up at 8 a.m. on Sunday and drove to Fishguard for lunch. At 3 p.m. they were at Cardigan. The diary said that all three were hungry again and looking forward "very much" to something to eat when they left Machynlleth at about 5 p.m.

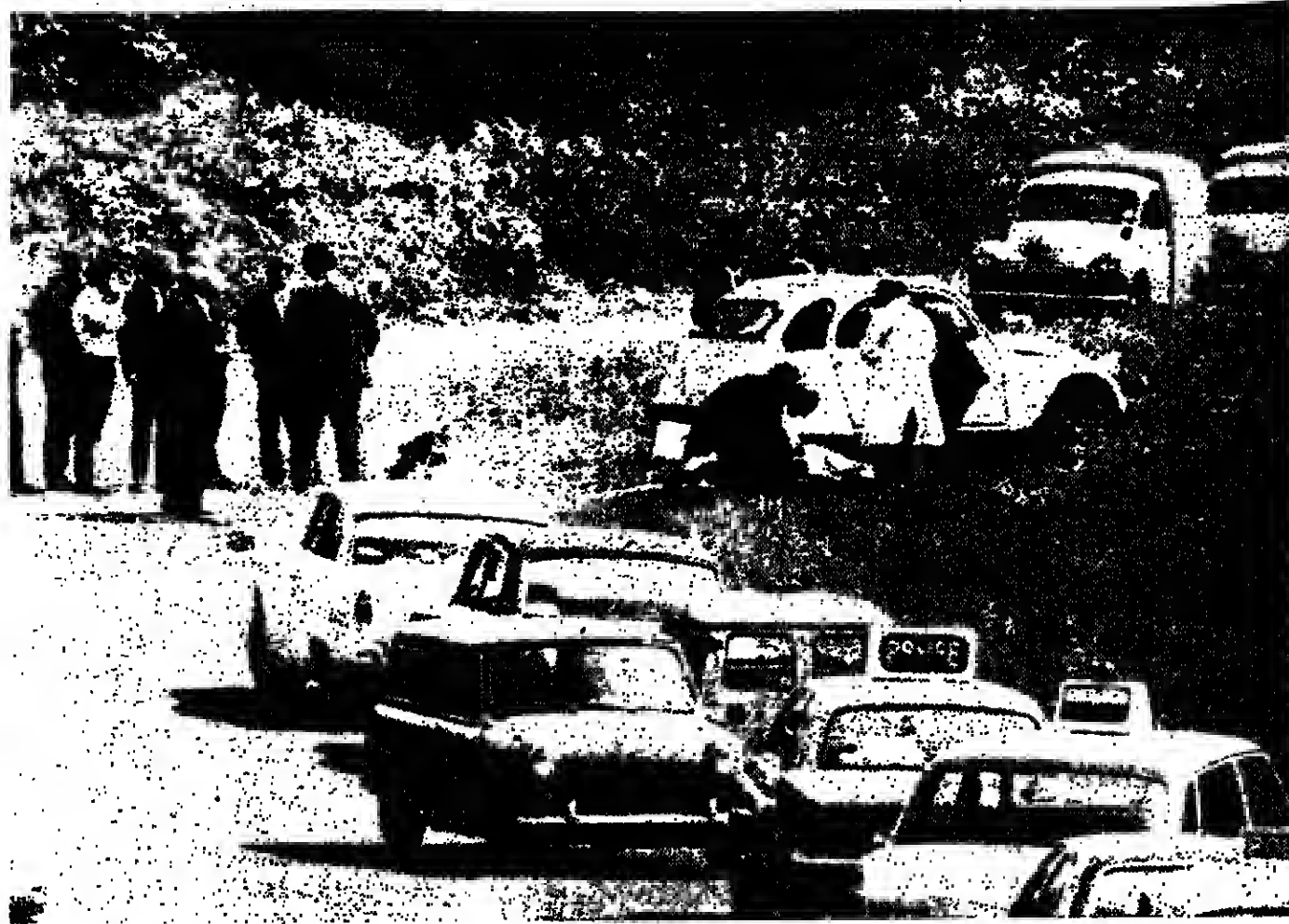
Noises

Detectives said the three arrived at their camp site near Mouldsworth at about 10.30 p.m. "We are now trying to fill in the five hours between leaving Machynlleth and arriving at Delamere Forest," Detective Chief Superintendent Arthur Benfield, the head of Cheshire CID, said. He said local residents were awakened by noises at about 2 a.m. yesterday and saw another French car parked near the Citroën. Its lights were off but one indicator was flashing. "We think this car may have been involved, but it is impossible to say whether more than one person was involved in the murders."

Last night the French Consul in Liverpool went to Mouldsworth and met the three. The French embassy in London will accompany the girls' parents to Chester.

In 1952, three British campers were murdered in similar circumstances in Southern France. They were Sir Jack Drummond, a wartime official of the Ministry of Food, Lady Drummond, and their only child, Elizabeth. A French farmer was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murders.

Leader comment, page 10; Seven years on, back page



Police working at the spot near Mouldsworth where the bodies of the French tourists were found. Below: Claudine Liebert and Daniel Bertrand



Rhodesia pledge: no sell-out

By CHRISTINE EADE

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who has been in the Commons yesterday by giving the firm undertaking that there would be no settlement with Rhodesia, except on the five principles concerning African majority rule laid down by the last Government.

The British who like the French and Dutch want a six-mile limit to enable their trawlers to penetrate the rich 12-mile waters off Norway, are nevertheless worried that if Norway stays out of the EEC she may drift towards a Swedish type of neutrality, and even leave NATO.

Announcing that they would give the matter further study, the Six did not mention a deadline. But it was understood by Ministers that they should reach a final solution by October. The next meeting with the British will be on September 23.

The Community has already been forced to concede that its fishery policy — which originally abolished limits after five years — should be reviewed. But the commission, which is fighting to get a new resolution agreed as soon as possible.

Mr. Rippon, who pressed the Six to accept the 12-mile limit, said that the Community will have no doubt seize on the absence of a deadline. But the outlook is that the sweetness and light which followed last month's conclusive negotiations in Luxembourg will be clouded by a wrangle over fish.

The four applicant countries vastly outstrip the Six in the fish business. They feel they should be allowed a big say in the final development, and it looks as if they will try hard to push their views on the Community.

The Irish delegation gave a warning that to open her coastal waters would damage irreparably her inshore fishing. Meanwhile, Britain and the Six have agreed on proposals to free capital movements across the Channel after British membership—proposals which were drawn up and approved by the Labour Government before the last election.

In his television broadcast last Friday, Mr. Wilson said the question of capital movement was one of four items about which he was specifically unhappy as Britain headed towards membership.

After today's agreement it is

Six seeks early end to fishery dispute

From MICHAEL LAKE: Brussels, July 12

The EEC Commission, supported by the French and the Dutch, seemed tonight to have rejected Britain's latest proposal to shelve the problem of the Community's fisheries regulations until after the four applicant countries have become full members.

Dr. Mansholt, the Commission's Vice-President for Agriculture and Fisheries, said some things should be settled first as part of the negotiations for the conditions of entry. Fishing was one of them.

He also said he personally wanted one agreement for the whole Community, and that it should be based on a six-mile limit, as the British and the Commission had agreed in June. This would create for Norway a demand, a permanent 12-mile limit, as to ensure that the Norwegian spring referendum would reject membership.

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Girl named

A girl found murdered on the beach at St. Aubin's, Jersey, on Sunday, was named by police yesterday as Marilyn Dray, aged 17, of Vallance Road, Dagenham, Essex. She had been on holiday with a friend. A man detained by police was still being interviewed yesterday.

Morocco's hour of revenge

Rabat, July 12

Moroccans tonight waited for news of the executions of the leaders of Saturday's unsuccessful coup against King Hassan.

The time limit for the executions by firing squad was set by the king himself last night. But tonight only 14 hours before the deadline expired no official reports about the executions had been issued. Earlier and authorized source said there would be an announcement from the army.

King Hassan last night named three generals and two colonels as leaders of the failed coup. The Moroccan king attended a funeral ceremony for 20 loyalist army men, including a field marshal, who were killed by the mutineers. King Hassan of Jordan, who flew in personally to congratulate Hassan on his escape, joined in the funeral ceremony on the parade ground of the Moulay Ismael army barracks in a suburb of Rabat.

Royal solidarity, page 2

White heat on roads

By our own Reporter

Tar, melted by the hot weekend weather, has obliterated many painted signs on roads throughout the country, the Automobile Association said last night. The heavy volume of traffic spread the soft tar over the white and yellow markings. The problem occurs particularly where roads have been newly tarred and gritted.

An AA spokesman said: "On many urban holiday roads long stretches of central white line, directional arrows and danger points, accident black spots and junction markings have almost completely disappeared. The roads have become a crazy cross-section of tar tracks."

An official of Essex County Council said last night that the problem was acute in parts of the county. Chippings were being thrown up and were damaging car windcreens and windows. "It is made worse because people drive too fast."

The council is reducing the

tackiness of the tar by spreading granite dust. Sand is also being used, according to the Department of the Environment.

The AA had reports of affected roads leading to holiday areas such as the Lake District, the Derbyshire Peaks, and the Yorkshire Wolds. The main road from London to Southend was also said to be in this state.

The dry and sunny period is expected to continue today and it will probably be very warm for the next few days.

Weather, back page

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Weather, back page

V & G: no charges over leak

The three people accused of leaking Government documents to the Vehicle and General Insurance Company will not be prosecuted. The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, announcing this at the V & G Tribunal yesterday, said the three had now signed statements containing some admissions. They would be giving evidence to the tribunal.

Details, page 5

Cellist ill

The cellist Jacqueline du Pré has cancelled all professional engagements for at least a year on medical advice. Miss du Pré, wife of Daniel Barenboim, the conductor, is suffering from nervous exhaustion, friends said.

Mrs President

The National Union of South African Students has elected Mrs. Helen Joseph as its honorary president. Mrs. Joseph, a life-long opponent of apartheid, was released from nine years of house arrest last month after a major cancer operation.

Set to win

Pakistan won only 205 runs to beat England for the first time in a Test series. After a fluctuating fourth day at Headingley, the tourists were 25 for no wicket.

Set to win

OVERSEAS NEWS

Russia speeds up arms deliveries to Egypt and Syria

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, July 12

The State Department today confirmed intelligence reports of considerable increases in Soviet deliveries of military equipment to Egypt and Syria in recent months. Officials described as essentially correct reports that since September Egypt has received nearly 100 MIG-21s, and that Syria has been given in the past three months 30 jet fighters, 5 fighter-

bombers, and 22 troop carrying helicopters. The State Department refused to give any assessment of the increased Soviet arms deliveries but they are undoubtedly a potent factor in the gloom that now is apparent when the chances of an interim settlement are discussed. US officials privately concede that a deadlock has developed

in the negotiations for the reopening of the Suez Canal. Plans for the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sisco, to go to Jerusalem to discuss details of a new diplomatic formula have now apparently been indefinitely delayed because of the failure of the two American diplomats in Cairo, Mr. Donald Bergus and Mr. Michael Stransky, to reach agreement with Egyptian officials on the next stage in the negotiations.

The major sticking point is Israel's firm refusal, under present circumstances, to make more than a limited withdrawal from the banks of the canal. The State Department spokesman Mr. Charles Bray, declined today to discuss any details concerning the Russian military shipments to Egypt and Syria. He noted, however, that during the past 10 months the US had maintained its supplies to Israel.

The "New York Times" today reported that Egypt had received nearly 100 MIG-21s from the Soviet Union, including 2 delivered last month. It also quoted intelligence reports to the effect that Egypt had received 16 Mi-8 helicopters last month, bringing the total to about 80 since early 1970.

Guerrillas favour united command

Calcutta, July 12. Leaders of all Palestine guerrilla organisations attending their national congress here favour a national command of all resistance groups instead of their merger into one body.

This was the consensus among members of the subcommittee on national unity which today ended its task of summing up the discussions during the session.

Tonight and tomorrow the Congress will discuss the subcommittee's recommendations before announcing them in the evening. It is understood that the recommendations call for setting up a unified political and military leadership for all resistance forces and a joint information council, and rejection of a proposed Palestine State and peaceful solutions of the Middle East crisis.

The Congress is also reported to have decided to place all resistance forces under the command of Yasser Arafat, leader of Al Fatah, the biggest guerrilla organisation. — Beirut. Armed men burst

into a building here today and kidnapped a member of Syria's former national Ba'ath Party command after a fight. One of the attackers was shot dead and another man the intruders kidnapped. The kidnappers were seriously wounded.

At Tel-Aviv, Israeli troops clashed twice today with Arab guerrillas at a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. Fighting began when a group of guerrillas ambushed an Israeli patrol, killing a soldier. Israeli troops chased their attackers and in the ensuing clash an Arab woman bystander and baby were killed and two girls wounded.

Three hours later troops and guerrillas clashed again at the same camp. This time one guerrilla was reported killed and one wounded.

In a statement in Beirut the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed that guerrillas under its command had planted 10 lb. of explosives in an Israeli helicopter carrying 12 officers that crashed last week. The Israelis had ruled out an Arab involvement. — Reuters and UPI.

Soviet diplomats refused entry

By our Political Staff

Five Soviet diplomats were refused entry to Britain after three others, already in London, were asked by the Foreign Office to leave. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told the Commons during question time yesterday.

He gave the news after Mr. William Hamilton, the Labour member for West Fife, had asked him to confirm that there were no grounds for expelling two British diplomats from Moscow other than retaliation. Mr. Hamilton asked what steps were being taken to reduce the number of diplomatic staff in foreign embassies in Britain who were suspected of spying. Sir Alec replied: "When there is firm evidence that a foreign diplomat in London is engaged in espionage, the head of the mission concerned is normally asked to withdraw him. From time to time, we have made representations to certain governments on the subject."

He agreed with Mr. Hamilton that there had been a notable increase in the number of diplomats in Eastern European embassies over the past 18 months. But when Mr. Douglas-Home said that the Conservative member for Cheltenham, asked what he was doing about reducing the numbers of "so-called diplomats," Sir Alec replied: "We have this matter obviously under close consideration at the time. I would rather not say any more about this at the moment. I hope it will be there is firm evidence that a foreign diplomat in London is engaged in espionage, the head of the mission concerned is normally asked to withdraw him. From time to time, we have made representations to certain governments on the subject."

Bandits release lawyer

Nuoro, Sardinia, July 12. Sardinian bandits released a prominent island lawyer and politician at dawn today for a ransom reported to be 100 million lire (£36,000) after holding him captive for 52 days. Signor Alberto Mario Saba was kidnapped near his villa at Sassari, 80 miles north-west of here, on the night of May 21. His captors freed him in rugged country near Mount Uffu.

Nieddu and told him not to move for five hours. But once they had left he found a goatherd and got a lift to the goatherd's post station 15 miles from here.

He was later driven to Sassari to be reunited with his wife, Anna, and his two children. Police meanwhile mounted a big search for the kidnappers in the surrounding hills. — Reuters and UPI.

Hostess and passengers foil hijack

Havana, July 12

One passenger was killed and another injured when two men armed with hand-grenades tried to hijack a Cuban aircraft, Havana Radio said today. Both hijackers were also injured.

The radio said the attempt took place on Sunday about 25 minutes after the aircraft, which has not been identified, left Havana for Cienfuegos. One man grabbed the stewardess, Tanya Valdes. "She fought bravely, throwing a tray at them," the radio said.

Two passengers, Lieutenant Jose Fernandez Santos and Señor Reynaldo Naranjo Leiva, a Communist Party member, overpowered the men. But a grenade exploded, killing Señor Naranjo and injuring the officer and the hijackers.

The plane returned to Havana and landed without difficulty. The officer and the hijackers — Nelson Alvarez Lopez and Angel Lopez Rabi — needed hospital treatment.

The hijackers' injuries were reported serious. They will be tried by revolutionary tribunals. This is the first reported attempted hijacking of a Cuban plane. — UPI and Reuters.

Independent editor

The editor of one of Sweden's newspapers, Mr. Harald Wigforss, of the Göteborg "Journal of Commerce and Shipping," resigned yesterday as a protest against the acceptance by his board of a government subsidy.

In his newspaper Mr. Wigforss had consistently attacked the Swedish Government's latest newspaper subsidy scheme, which came into force on July 1, as being likely to imperil the independence of the press, but his board decided to accept the subsidy of up to £230,000 a year.



Troops loyal to King Hassan running up rebel soldiers after surrendering outside the radio station in Rabat

Royal solidarity after coup

From DAVID HIRST: Amman, July 12

KING HUSSEIN arrived in Rabat today in a display of emotional solidarity with his fellow-monarch, survivor of Saturday's bungled coup, followed by an emissary of President Sadat on a much more delicate, trouble-shooting mission.

The satisfaction of traditional Arab regimes at the failure of the coup is greater than the disappointment of republican ones. King Hussein, with his brother and Prince Hashim, spent Saturday night at the Moroccan embassy, only leaving when he heard King Hassan's address to his people. In his message of congratulation he described the crushing of the conspiracy as a "victory of good over evil." King Faisal, another of the Arab world's remaining monarchs, expressed a similar relief.

Speaking for Arab conservatives in general, the

Beirut newspaper, "Al-Hayat" put the abortive coup in the context of the past 20 years of Arab history. "But for the vigilance of the people and the loyalty of the army to its King and country, Morocco all but fell victim to the disease of coups d'état which, since the beginning of the 1850s, have brought only disasters and catastrophes to the Eastern Arab world."

Whereas King Hussein is going to Rabat as the authentic spokesman of the conservative camp, Hashim Sabri al-Kholi, Sadat's emissary, is scarcely doing the same for the republican camp. For Colonel Gaddafi's intertemporal acclaim of the conspirators and his absurdly impractical offers of military support long after the coup had come to grief, must be regarded as embarrassing to his Egyptian allies.

This is not to say that

the coup had succeeded. Egypt would have been slow to give it its blessing. It was on quite good terms with King Idris of Libya but it was quick to applaud his overthrow in 1969. Although Egypt refrained from expressing any official sympathy with the rebels, "Al-Hayat" in one edition yesterday morning carried the headline "Oufkir, the executioner in power," and it described him as "the architect of repression, torture, and terrorism" in Morocco. Pro-Egyptian Beirut newspapers this morning acclaim the rebels.

Gaddafi notwithstanding, the classical struggle between monarchies and republics in the Arab world has lost much of its sharpness. Most of the regimes, for all their differences, feel themselves part of the same threatened, established order.

Algeria has shown its sympathy with the King. Iraq and Syria have preserved a cautious silence. President Sadat's overriding concern, as his recent entente with King Faisal shows, is to secure the collaboration of all the Arab regimes of whatever political complexion in his struggle against Israel.

A successful coup of the right kind, particularly if it had led to a further weakening of the American position in the Mediterranean, would no doubt have been welcome in Cairo. It remains to be seen whether this unsuccessful one, and the animosities it has aroused, have placed an unsurmountable new obstacle in the way of Egypt's bid to bring the Arabs together again.

Putting law to good use

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, July 12

SOME ARE describing it as the biggest American invasion since D-Day. Others are calling it "the greatest boondoggle" in history. Whatever it is — England will soon know all about it when the QE 2 docks at Southampton tomorrow. Aboard is the first contingent of some 112,000 American lawyers and their families who will be descending on London this week for the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

Why London? The answer to that question requires a detailed appreciation of US tax laws which thoughtfully allow lawyers and other well-heeled characters to deduct such "convention" expenses from their federal income tax returns.

Now it is London's turn and it will be interesting to see how the natives cope with the experience. Four thousand American lawyers, of course, do not constitute the most swiftest show in town but such a colour are certain to be provided by Mrs. Martha Mitchell, who is accompanying her husband, the Attorney-General.

Martha is threatening to wear the same orange dress which she wore to the wedding of her son, John, to Tricia Nixon's wedding. If she does, a sensation is assured — she has already warned the press that she is going to wear a "silly" dress. It is not clear if she will be able to curtsy to the Queen.

Mr Smith willing to make changes in Constitution

By CAMPBELL PAGE

Mr Ian Smith said yesterday that his Government would be happy to change the present Rhodesian constitution as long as it was satisfied that any change was in the interests of Rhodesia.

In an interview on the BBC programme, "Panorama," he said: "So this is the problem now for us to try to find if the changes which the British Government want are compatible with what we think is in the best interests of Rhodesia. And some of their requests are."

"Quite obviously, we don't want to do anything stupid and if it can be proved that the change, for example, is in the interests of good race relations in Rhodesia, we would accept this. And I've said to the British on many occasions, what they have got to try to do is to solve this in the interests of Rhodesia more than in the interests of satisfying organisations such as the Afro-Asian bloc."

Mr Smith's general tone was non-committal. He refused to comment on the result of talks held by Lord Goodman in Salisbury recently which would not accept that they represented the last chance of a settlement. He also emphasised the varying interpretations of what the Rhodesian constitution had done and what the British Government wanted.

The first of the British Government's five principles on unimpeded progress towards majority rule "again comes down to what is the definition. He was satisfied that present conditions met the broad principle of adequate guarantees against putting the clock back. The third principle — im-

mediate improvement in the political status of the Africans — was "something which is happening every day. I can assure you that this particular principle is no problem at all."

Asked about the fourth principle — progress towards ending racial discrimination — Mr Smith defended recent legislation like the Land Tenure Act, which was "a little bit controversial" but was "aimed specifically at trying to ensure that racial harmony is maintained."

On the fifth principle — that the British Government should be satisfied that any settlement was acceptable to the Rhodesian population — he emphasised the validity of the tribal chiefs' views.

He would accept only a

settlement which was in the interests of all Rhodesians, but the British Government could get on with its list of opinions. "Whether they succeed or not again is their business. I will be quite indifferent to the result of this one."

Mr Smith also indicated that he was willing to play the waiting game attributed to the British after the Goodman talks. He felt that in the interests of Britain and Rhodesia "the wisest thing at the moment would be just to take the heat out of this and leave it where it is, and hope for the best."

Mr Smith, although he described the Rhodesian economy as booming, conceded that there were foreign exchange difficulties and that the cost of breaking sanctions was losing Rhodesia a lot of money.

A henpecking for Spo

From our Correspondent, Washington, July 12

If you put your head inside a hen house, whether you are a male chauvinist or not, you must expect to be pecked. Former Senator Eugene McCarthy and Dr. Benjamin Spock learned that lesson the hard way at a National Women's Political Caucus meeting which broke up today in raucous dissent.

The caucus, a new coalition of women political activists, had invited them to address their inaugural meeting yesterday. But no sooner had the former Senator got up to speak than he was strenuously heckled.

Asked how many women be

had on his staff, he replied that three-quarters were female. When that didn't satisfy the critics he said that three out of four of the top posts in his staff were "manned by women." When the hissidis started, he retorted irritably: "I am not here to defend my past record!"

In spite of his trying reception, Mr McCarthy noted charitably that Israel and India, "two of the hardest countries in the world to govern," were led by women. He asserted that an all-woman US Cabinet would be

a great improvement on present one.

Dr. Spock also ran into stormy reception. But in the face of pecking back, he chose to retreat and to concede that might in the past have been an unconscious sexist. "I admitted that in his book 'Dear Anne and I' I had written 'some foolish and unwise things about the role of women in American life.' The book was written four years ago," he said, "and I have revised my view considerably. I admit that was a sexist but that was an unconscious sexist but that no excuse."

The report of the ro mission into the bridge collapse which killed 10 men last October is expected to be published in about weeks. This was announced yesterday by Mr. Hamer.

He said that although it had cost 60,000 American and more than \$100,000 lions, the still thought worth the effort to maintain balance of power in South Africa. He claimed that "if I walked away from Asia, I would walk away from Asia in consequences will not be larger war and quite possibly nuclear war."

Collapse rep

TELEVISION

DOCUMENTARY night starts a brace of trilogies. The BBC links at unemployment in its problematical big-way (tonight, tomorrow, Friday) starting with the buses ("Paid Off," BBC-1, 9.20). On the other side, Basil D'Oliveira leads off a weekly look at people who, for one reason or another, have left their native lands (the others are Peggy Seeger and Oswald Mosley). They call it "A Kind of Exile" (ITV, 10.30).

BBC-1

10.55 Cricket: Third Test — England v. Pakistan.
1.30 Watch with Mother.
1.45 News.
5.25 23 Mates a Mor.
6.0 Cricket: Third Test — England v. Pakistan.
2.0 Play School.
4.0 Jackanory.
4.35 Animal Magic.
5.20 Flashing Blade.
5.44 Abbott and Costello.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide.
6.20 Charlie Chaplin.
6.35 What's the Sense?
6.45 A Taste for Adventure: Life.
7.30 Film: "Catch Us If You Can" with the Dave Clark Five.
9.0 News.
9.20 Paid Off: (new series) Story of people without jobs, part 1. The Harder They Fall.
10.10 My World and Wellcome to it.
10.35 Points of View.
10.40 30 Hours: David Dimbleby.

BBC-2

11.15 Sermon on the Mount.
11.40 Weather.
11.55 News.
12.15 Saxon: (BBC-1 except) — 4.20 Cricket: Glamorgan v. Sussex; (12 noon) John's Test Match; 3.20-4.40 Television: 6.0-6.30 Wales Today; 6.45-7.00 Huddersfield v. Leeds; 7.00-7.10 Rugby: New Zealand v. British Lions; 10.10-10.40 Sweet Days That Have Been: Tribute to W. H. Davies; 11.42 Weather: Close.
ENGLISH REGIONS: 8.0-8.20 p.m. Look North: Midlands Today; Look East: Points West; South Today; Spotlight South West; 10.10-10.40 News; 10.40-11.00 North West: Hall Collection; North East: Big Meeting; Midlands: Contact; East Anglia: On Camera; West: Harbour Dues; South: Stage One; South West: Peninsular; 11.55 Regional News.
11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Dressing Up Day.
1.30-6.0 p.m. Cricket: Third Test — England v. Pakistan.
7.5-7.30 Open: University:

Science 21 (7.30 News).
8.0 Summer Season: "A Venus Observed" Toilet of Venus by Velazquez.
8.50 Collector's World.
9.20 Film: "Torch Song" with Joan Crawford, Michael Wilding.
10.45 Paris Rediscovered: Albert Lamorisse's Aerial Photography.
11.5 News.
11.10 Late Night Line-Up.
ITV
LONDON (Thames)
2.30 p.m. It Couldn't Be Done with Lee Marvin: America's Achievements.
3.20 Snip and Snap and Poo Foo.
3.45 Once Upon a Time: Gwen Watford reads "Two of Everything".
3.55 Tea Break.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.55 Little Big Time.
5.20 How.
5.50 News.
6.0 The Flintstones.
6.30 Crossroads.
6.55 Father, Dear Father.
7.25 Bugs Bunny Show.
7.35 Film: "The Crooked Web" with Frank Leveque, Richard Denning, Mari Blanchard.
9.0 Crime of Passion: with Barry Sullivan, Ariane Dahl.
9.30 Father, Dear Father.
9.40 Crime of Passion.
10.0 News.
10.30 A Kind of Exile: Basil D'Oliveira.
11.15 Living Architects: Sir Basil Spence.
11.45 April First Impressions: Rev. Chris Mayfield.

ANGLIA — 4.3 p.m. Anglia News. 4.40 Yogg for Health. 4.45 Paulus. 4.50 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.30 News. 6.40 Johnny Cuckoo. 6.45 Frank Sinatra. 6.50 Father, Dear Father. 7.00 Crime of Passion. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 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11.00 News. 11.1

Kissinger may spur Vietnam peace talks

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

There was speculation in Paris yesterday that the visit of Dr Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, might lead to some progress in the peace talks with North Vietnam.

Dr Kissinger arrived in the French capital early yesterday for consultations with United States officials and was to have left for the California White House in the afternoon. However, it was later announced that he had delayed his departure.

After spending the morning with Mr Bruce, the chief US negotiator at the peace talks, he left for an unknown destination. This led to the belief that he might meet Mr Le Duc Ho, the senior Hanoi official in Paris.

Such a meeting would have meant a change of heart on the part of the North Vietnamese who last week rejected an American proposal that there should be private discussions on Hanoi's latest peace proposals. The US had promised the release of 100 prisoners to coincide with the troop withdrawals — provided that the pull-out takes place this year.

While interest in the West has been centred on the prospect of peace in Vietnam, the Chinese are now showing increasing concern about the revival of Japanese militarism fostered by the claim, by the United States, to fill the power vacuum created by the eventual US withdrawal from Vietnam.

Aggression
A message from China's three top leaders to the North Korean Premier, Kim Il Sung, said that Japan has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia as a result of the "cunning and cunning tactics" of the US. The message — to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Chinese-North Korean defence treaty — was signed by Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party chairman, Lin Biao, the deputy party chairman and Defence Minister, and Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister.

Manoeuvres end
Czechoslovak, Russian, and Polish air and anti-aircraft troops ended eight days of manoeuvres on Czechoslovak territory yesterday. — Reuters.

Phnom Penh in economic isolation

From T. D. ALLMAN: Poipet (Cambodia), July 12

If a nation's sovereignty rests on ability to control resources, Cambodia, economically, has reverted to its mid-nineteenth century status, when the country was partitioned between Siam and Vietnam, and the Khmer kings had to content themselves with trappings instead of the substance of independence.

This thriving little border town, one of the few in Cambodia to benefit from the war, is more than 300 miles north-west of Phnom Penh over impassable roads, but only a few hours' truck haul from Bangkok. During the past year Poipet has become an instructive example of how the Cambodian capital, once the nexus of road, rail, and waterway, has been isolated from the country's natural riches.

Until last year, the Thai-Cambodian frontier was closed to trade. The annual rice surplus of the north-western provinces of Battambang, Pursat, and Siemreap — the country's rice bowl — was shipped to Phnom Penh, where it kept rice prices low. The remainder, more than

300,000 tons a year, was shifted for export to Cambodia's only deep-water port, at Kompong Som, then called Sihanoukville.

From the nationalist point of view, Poipet's prewar obscurity was an advantage. The indirect route to the sea, though long and expensive, spread the prosperity of Cambodia's agricultural surplus into the country, rather than let it leak to foreigners. The existence of a completely Cambodian marketing system also deprived Thailand and Vietnam, Cambodia's traditional enemies, of economic leverage in trying to influence Cambodian policies.

Soon after the war began, the Communists embarked on a strategy intended to isolate Phnom Penh from the country-side, and to destroy Cambodia's usually favourable balance of trade. A year later, it is apparent here that the strategy, in spite of the efforts of tens of thousands of Government troops, with the support of

South Vietnamese and American air and firepower, has succeeded.

Battambang's rail and road links with the capital remain cut to the transit of rice. To the south, Phnom Penh's link to the sea, the American-built Sihanoukville highway, also remains largely impassable in spite of US military assistance or Government attempts to keep it open permanently.

The results of Phnom Penh's economic isolation lately have become critical. Panic buying of rice has raised its cost tenfold in a year. The Minister of Trade, Thay Ly, recently announced that his country, until last year a major rice exporter, would need to import 32,000 tons of American rice before the end of the year to feed Phnom Penh and the army.

Although rice-rich north-western Cambodia has been cut off from Phnom Penh, the war

has had little other effect on main problem, according to merchants here and in the neighbouring Thai town of Aranyaprathet, has been to find an outlet for the area's surplus rice.

Already the natural allies of the South-east Asian economy — Chinese entrepreneurs and Government officials whom the Minister of Trade said were "easily bribed" — have found a working answer. Although still technically closed to the private exportation of rice, Poipet is thriving.

By day, red oil trucks shuttle up from Bangkok with fuel for the rice mills of Battambang, the second largest city. By night, through the well-greased palms of officials on both sides of the frontier, Battambang's rice surplus slips out to join Thailand's own surplus of more than a million tons for export from Bangkok.

North-western Cambodia's new economic intimacy with

Bangkok at Phnom Penh's expense has special significance for Cambodia. The area was a part of Siam from the late eighteenth century until 1907. As an ally of Japan, Thailand annexed the area again during the Second World War but returned it in 1948.

The present Thai Government has no expansionist policy, but Phnom Penh's inability to control the economy of its richest provinces seems to be leading to the *de facto* absorption of the country's rice bowl and its ethnically Khmer population into the Thai economy.

Such a result may not be inimical to Vietnamese interests as perceived in Hanoi and Saigon, or even ruled as part of a post-war Thai-Vietnamese *modus vivendi* in Cambodia. Significantly, Communist troops have stayed out of Battambang province. One of the reasons, according to diplomatic sources, is that the Communist restraint in this part of Cambodia is a *quid pro quo* for Thailand's decision last year not to become militarily involved in the Cambodian war.

Indian forces 'ready to act'

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, July 12. The Indian Defence Minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, assured Parliament today that "the Indian armed forces were in a full state of preparedness to defeat any evil design by Pakistan." Vigilance had been increased on eastern and western frontiers, and the forces had firm instructions to deal with infiltrators or hostile forces.

He said the acquisition of arms by Pakistan from America and other countries was a source of concern to New Delhi. Indian sources of supply were limited, but action was being taken to "deny Pakistan an edge in any field."

He claimed Indian forces were "more than a match for Pakistan in every aim and every way."

A significant part of the speech was devoted to repudiating a "whispering campaign" that the Ministry and the army chief, General Bheemshewar, were responsible for preventing, or at least delaying, intervention in Bangla Desh. Mr Jagjivan Ram implied rather than said that the policy of neither hastening recognition nor precipitating action was a collective and careful decision of the Government.

There was little mention in the speech of China and her likely action if the Bangla Desh conflict developed into a clash of arms between India and Pakistan. Many Indians oppose intervention for fear of Chinese reprisals, although students of China maintain that if war broke out China would only make the kind of belated noises she made during the Indian-Pakistani war of 1965.

Mr Jagjivan Ram's confident tone was exceeded, if anything, by the Minister of Defence Production, Mr Shukla, who spoke on Saturday of a "spectacular" increase in Indian production. Many thought, however, that he put his case rather too strongly, as India is still dependent on Russia for most sophisticated weapons.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, said that India had protested to the United States against the continued supply of arms to Pakistan.

Shorter space flights likely

Moscow, July 12

Russian space scientists, forced by the Soyuz-11 tragedy to review their manned flight programme, may decide to cut the length of time future cosmonauts spend in orbit.

If they conclude that the deaths of cosmonauts Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov, and Viktor Patsayev, were due in part to space fatigue after 24 days in orbit, this could be the lesson they draw from the June 30 disaster.

According to the commission which inquired into the accident — its findings were released last night — no damage was found to the structure of Soyuz-11, in which the cosmonauts died because of a rapid drop in pressure.

One possible implication of this is that the fatal defect lay in a failure to seal the craft's hatch perfectly on separation from the Salyut orbital station about four hours before their death.

If reports are true that the space trio had asked permission to return to earth two days earlier, this is an added indication that the cosmonauts were

tired and may have relaxed their strict technical discipline. Another conclusion scientists might draw is that in future it would be safer to provide cosmonauts with heavy spacesuits during the critical period of return to earth. Had they been in individual pressurised suits the three might not have died, observers said. — Reuters.

13 arrested for murder

Italian police arrested 13 men in Calabria yesterday on charges of murder, criminal association, and violation of anti-Mafia laws. The men were charged with wounding Renda, in an ambush and killing him in another attack.

The arrests are the latest move in a drive against the Mafia in Calabria. Two days ago, a court ordered 10 accused Calabrian Mafia leaders to be transferred from the mainland to an island off Sardinia. — UPL.

Parole for swindler

El Paso, Texas, July 12

Billie Sol Estes, the Texas financier who swindled farmers, finance companies and politicians, was released on parole today after serving slightly more than six years of a 15-year sentence.

Sol Estes was convicted in 1965 on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy involving about \$8.6 millions. Details of his release were kept to a minimum.

Estes' financial empire was founded on the sale of mortgages to finance companies, many of which were for non-existent properties. He sold fertilizer tanks to farmers and persuaded them to sign mortgages by giving them 10 per cent of the face value of the mortgage and promising to cover payments.

He then sold the mortgages at a discount to the finance companies and with money from these sales he bought grain elevators and fertilizer companies in an attempt to monopolise the West Texas sorting market.

Moscow accord over arms cuts

Moscow, July 12

Russia and Italy reassured their common interest in reducing forces and armaments in Europe in a joint communiqué issued here today.

The communiqué, published in "Izvestia", was made public as the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Moro, left for home after an official visit lasting a week.

During his stay, Signor Moro met the Soviet Premier, Mr Kosygin, and President Podgorny. He also had discussions with his Russian counterpart, Mr Gromyko.

The two Foreign Ministers devoted considerable attention to the reduction of forces question. Both sides would continue to exchange opinions on the topic, bearing in mind "the forthcoming commencement of appropriate talks." The two countries also reiterated their interest in an all-European security conference involving the United States and Canada.

Both sides felt the proposed conference should begin at the earliest possible date, the communiqué said.

Observers here detected no

new development in the communiqué and recalled that the two countries agreed last November — when Mr Gromyko visited Rome — that multilateral East-West contacts should take place as soon as possible to pave the way for such a conference.

The Russian Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Nikolai Fofichev, arrived in Brussels yesterday from Moscow for a six-day official visit to Belgium.

2 climbers die in fall

Two members of an Italian team that conquered the unclimbed Andean peak of Mount Caraz were killed while descending the mountain. They were members of the Alpine Society of Trento.

Reports reaching Lima said the two were lost from sight because of bad weather. Later their bodies were found at the bottom of a glacier at the height of 16,000 feet.

Britain's finest cigarette



All the value of Piccadilly goes into the tobacco. The same Prize Virginia tobaccos normally reserved for the most expensive plain cigarettes. That's the reason why Piccadilly is Britain's finest cigarette.

26p

The Prime Minister sees opportunity as Britain stands on the threshold of EEC

MR HEATH told a 75-minute "world press conference" yesterday of his vision for Britain in the Common Market. Speaking without a brief he said:

"I have a vision, if you are kind enough to call it that, which I have had for a very long time, in which barriers are knocked down one by one."

"I have a vision in which younger people will have greater opportunities in their careers and jobs, in what they want to do, and in their standard of living—in the widest possible sense."

"A better environment than my generation or the one before me have had a vision of a Europe once united—nearly 1200 years ago—once broken up, and that together that Europe will once again come."

The Prime Minister was convinced that public opinion would move more and more towards support of entry. "The people will realise that so many of the wild estimates set out in the 1970 White Paper bore no relationship to the fact. What we have negotiated allowed us to become members at a reasonable cost."

Although there would be trading problems, "there will be a perfectly satisfactory arrangement between the United States and the enlarged Community."

"The position we have really reached is that which President Kennedy foresaw, that there would be an enlarged European Community, the United States, and that these were to be the twin pillars of Atlantic solidarity."

Confident

Although he never actually said so, it was clear that he was not deviating from his firm intention to have a three-line whip on his own party when the decision is taken.

But when asked if he was confident that he could get his parliamentary majority, Mr Heath said: "Yes, I am. He would not define a satisfactory majority. 'I am not going to state in figures as to what is acceptable. I am going to act on a parliamentary majority'."

Mr Heath emphasised that the Community also wanted to see Mr Wilson support the Government, if he could.

because they wanted to see the broadest possible agreement.

The present terms would most certainly have been accepted by the Labour Government, Mr Heath claimed. And he went on: "If we turned down this opportunity now, I don't believe another would occur for a very long time, if ever again. Why should the Six embark once again on all the negotiating procedure with another British Government?"

Britain was in a strong position to enter. The trade figures and the country's position internationally were satisfactory, and sterling was very strong indeed.

When it was suggested that he was making the Market issue too dependent on a partisan vote, Mr Heath replied: "My experience is that the leaders of the Community expect this Government to use its majority in the House of Commons to carry it through. This was the only basis on which the Six were prepared to negotiate."

He would not like to speculate on the attitude which the Labour Party would take—just as it would be a serious matter if one government took Britain in and another broke the agreement.

Mr Heath said there was no provision in the Treaty of

Rome for opting out legally should Britain become unhappy on political, economic or military grounds. "I don't think you would expect countries to come together, work together and integrate so much, if it was possible to say at any moment that it was possible to disentangle."

Pressed again on the use of a three-line whip, Mr Heath declared: "We are entitled to ask our supporters to follow us into the division lobbies. We ask them to support us on a variety of other issues, many of them insignificant. Therefore why should we withdraw our means of organising Government support on a major issue of this kind?"

Mr Heath told the 200 journalists assembled at Lancaster House that membership would help regional development. He had been asked for an assurance that development areas like Merseyside and Wales would remain unharmed by any common regional policy of the Community.

He replied: "There is for the Community at the moment no regional policy... many of these countries do the same sort of things we do."

"What is happening now is that the Community is in the very early stages of formulating policies about

regional development. Far from banning any area of Britain, I think undoubtedly we shall greatly benefit from these."

"We can look forward to a time when more of the Community budget is used for regional development in the member countries. As far as special items are concerned, the general rule of the Community is that one country ought not to discriminate against other countries."

"We do not discriminate at

all. If a firm from Germany or Sweden or America wants to come to a development area in this country they get exactly the same inducements and financial arrangements as a British company does."

On the cost of going in, Mr Heath said: "We have set out in the White Paper the cost of going into the Community as far as the Community budget is concerned. We cannot be absolutely specific, because this is based on gross national

product and no one can say yet how this is going to develop."

The Government had also been able to make an estimate of the cost of changes in the price of food. However, he was not prepared to indulge in speculation about the effects on trade once Britain had entered. "Such speculation has no validity at all and can be quite misleading."

On wage claims and rising food prices Mr Heath expected that wage negotiations in

both the public and private sectors would take account of price increases.

The Prime Minister went on: "However, the degree of increase in food prices will be fairly small—about a penny in the pound a year—and I do not think this will have a very great impact on wage demands or claims granted."

He recalled that he had given an explicit undertaking that the pension review in two years time—which would coincide with Britain's entry—would take account of food increases and other such charges.

On the Republic of Ireland, Mr Heath said the relationship would be that of two members of the same Community. It was not appropriate to try to have a special relationship when both had sought membership of the same body.

Asked about the television interview last week in which Mr Wilson had referred to the economic effect of Mr Heath's private deal on sterling balances, the Prime Minister replied that there had been no "private deal."

The position was that Britain would "stabilise the sterling balances" in the period up to entry; they would then be "run down" in an orderly and gradual fashion "in line with European currency coordination policy."

He added that in 1967 Mr Wilson had said that Britain would be perfectly prepared to discuss a European common currency. "This had been going much further than the Government's present proposals which were a 'sensible arrangement'."

Powerful

Entry would not hit trade with eastern Europe. There would in fact be a greater opportunity, because the present members of the Community, particularly Germany and France, carry on a large amount of trade with the eastern Socialist states and the Soviet Union.

On New Zealand, the guarantee arrangements would stand no matter what happened. On Australia Mr Heath said: "Australia did not want a permanent arrangement of association. She realised that she is a country in her own right and a very powerful country, and becoming a very wealthy country in her own right as well."

Asked about any disadvantages to Britain of joining, he said the Government had set out in the White Paper what might be considered an unfavourable aspect—the contribution to the Community budget.

This was a phased contribution starting at £100 million and ending at about £200 million. But all the other members contributed, and if the Community budget was changed in structure, to help development areas, Britain would get a good deal more out of it.

He rejected a suggestion that more businesses, industries and people would pack into the already overcrowded South-east at the expense of the regions. "That does not follow. Many people expect Hull to develop very much as an eastern city, and development is also expected in Newcastle and the Scottish areas."

The possibility of a half per cent net growth rate, giving a benefit of about £1,000 millions, had been given in the White Paper as an illustration. "I believe we could do very much better."

Amin visits No. 10

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

There was no official statement about the immediate purpose of the visit by Uganda's head of state, President Amin, who arrived in London last night and dined with Mr Heath at 10 Downing Street, but unofficial reports from Kampala suggest that he is hoping to get the assistance of the British Government in training and re-equipping his country's rapidly expanding army.

It is not without significance that among the engagements arranged for President Amin during the five days he is in this country is a luncheon to be given in his honour tomorrow by Lord Carrington, the Minister of Defence.

In Uganda, where the size of the army has been tripled since the change of regime last January, there has been a few reports of the new Government's plan to place considerable orders for equipment in Western countries. From my own discussions with General Amin when he was commander of the armed forces, it is clear that he has a strong preference for the British tradition in matters of training as well as equipment, provided the conditions can be arranged to mutual satisfaction.

In London today the Queen is giving a luncheon in his honour at Buckingham Palace, and in the afternoon he is to have talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He is accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Mr Kibede, and his Finance Minister, Mr Wabwira. After his London engagements, which include talks with the Overseas Development Minister, Mr Richard Wood, President Amin leaves for Scotland where he is expected to visit many estates and to see military displays before leaving for home at the weekend.

Tanzania 'ready for any aggression'

From DAVID MARTIN: Dar-es-Salaam, July 12

Tanzania accused Uganda's President, General Amin, today of killing the East African Community (EAC) and gave a warning that it was ready to meet any aggression.

In a major policy speech, Tanzania's second Vice-President, Rahidi Kawawa, replied to last week's threat by General Amin to invade the country and said Tanzania was prepared to defend itself against any external aggression.

The Vice-President, who is responsible for defence, assured the House that "if war comes it will not be Tanzania that will be responsible for that war and we would be very sorry if it occurred. However, I would like to say also that although we have no intention of starting a war against anyone we are more than prepared to meet any aggression against us. We will not be intimidated and we will not panic."

He accused General Amin of making the EAC a political football in his attempt to force Tanzania to recognise him. The question of the EAC, in which Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda are partners, was unconnected with Tanzania's recognition of Ugandan Government, he insisted.

"Recognition of any regime is the sovereign right of all States and in this instance it is the sovereign right of Tanzania. It is not subject to bargain, duress, or ransom as is now being attempted by General Amin. Tanzania has to satisfy itself that the regime deserves recognition."

Mr Kawawa emphasised a point about which Tanzanians are becoming increasingly sensitive—the charge that Tanzania is the source of the present problems affecting East Africa. It was the Ugandan coup d'état in January, he declared, which introduced the disruptive factor and not Tanzania.

zania's subsequent refusal to recognise General Amin.

Mr Kawawa said that General Amin, by stopping direct flights between the two countries, severing direct telephone links, and appointing Ugandans to posts when the treaty demanded collective approval, was prepared to sacrifice East African cooperation for recognition.

In contrast Tanzania had attended the East African summit in May in spite of the absence of General Amin who, at the last minute, illegally changed six of his country's nine members. Tanzania had attended, said Mr Kawawa, because the Appropriations Bill, which provides the budget of the 27 Community departments, had had to be approved so that the organisation could continue to function. President Kenyatta and President Nyerere had since formally approved the Bill but General Amin had refused to approve it.

Mr Kawawa also attacked General Amin for declaring Tanzania's Minister to the Community persona non grata in Uganda last week. Mr Malecela, Mr Kawawa declared, was a properly appointed Community officer with inter-territorial responsibility and it was wrong to use him as an instrument of domestic politics.

Meanwhile, in spite of the public controversy, the Com-

munity continues to function more or less normally with common services still operating. Few people take seriously the dire warnings of imminent battle between the two countries and Tanzania still has only about a company of troops on her northern border with Uganda.

Attention has focussed on General Amin's visit to Britain and the possibility of a counter coup in Uganda during his absence. Some observers believe that he has fomented the present security threat partly to keep his troops occupied on the borders during his absence and partly with a view to getting better terms for arms in Britain.

Not long after the coup he indicated he would like modern jet fighters to back up his hand of MIG 19 and 17 planes, as well as armoured cars. Apparently the jets were refused although other equipment would be available on hard commercial terms. But General Amin does not have the money to buy.

With General Amin adopting an increasingly belligerent and unpredictable stance, the Tanzanians would certainly see any arms sales at this time as a further threat to their security as well as an act of unfriendliness by Whitehall, with whom relations have been strained since the recognition of the new Ugandan regime.

Musselling in

From HENRI SCHOUPE: Brussels, July 12

Irish mussels may soon get into the Common Market swim because an alliment is now affecting Dutch mussels. Alarm and despondency spread throughout Belgium, main market for the Dutch mussel harvest, as the news of the alliment was announced and warnings were issued by the Dutch authorities.

A suspected poison-generating agent in the plankton, made the famous Dutch variety unfit for human consumption.

This opens the way for mussels from Ireland, Denmark, and Germany, which, over the past few years, have been trying to edge their way in.

According to Louis Janssens, owner of the largest mussel restaurant in Brussels, the scare headlines have frightened people from eating.

"If people want to rely on clean mussels, and the Dutch problem continues," Mr Janssens added, "we shall naturally turn to Irish and Danish supplies."

Rush to anti-Market mike

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Union officials yesterday stepped up the pressure to force Saturday's special conference of the Labour Party to come out against the Common Market instead of merely taking note of the situation.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television, and Allied Technicians, and chairman of the Trade Union Campaign against the Common Market, said yesterday: "There will be a rush to get to the microphone to move the reference back of the report on the Common Market and at the same time put a motion for rejection."

Mr Sapper refused to speculate on which union leader would move the reference back, saying: "As far as I know, no one has been specifically picked. It will be the fastest man there."

Obvious candidates are Mr Jack Jones, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr Dan McGarvey, of the Bolemakers. But there are suggestions that Mr Peter Shore, the former Secretary for Economic Affairs, might be allowed to make the first move. The big unions would then swing their votes behind his motion. This would have the advantage of making it appear that the unions were not trying to use their block votes to stymie the conference.

Mr Sapper is publishing an 18-page anti-market booklet for distribution among the conference delegates and is organising a mass lobby by trade unionists. "We will try to get the party off the fence," he said. "We want it to oppose the Market."

Mr Sapper made it clear that his campaign would continue as a "mass movement" at least for the next two or three years. If Parliament accepted the proposed terms in October, it would try to get them reversed before the necessary adjustments were completed.

It is already clear that the unions are now solidly opposed to entry. The only big unions not in outright opposition are the General and Municipal Workers, the Electrical and Plumbing Trades, and the Chemical and Administrative Workers.

Our Political Staff adds: Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, kept up his tentative anti-market stand yesterday, by echoing Mr Wilson's question why the effect of entering the Common Market on Britain's balance of payments was not included in the White Paper.

He suggested during question time in the Commons that the last Government had used the figure £250 to £300 millions, and added "the present Government stuck to the same figure, and had it taken out by political pressures in the Cabinet." But Mr Anthony Royle, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, said that the Labour Government's White Paper produced such a wide

E. German visit

The Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Dr Sirovsky, yesterday left for East Germany at the invitation of his East German counterpart, Herr Stoph. He will visit the agricultural exhibition in Marktenberg.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

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HOME NEWS

V & G 'leak trio' will not be prosecuted, so as to give evidence

By MALCOLM STUART

The three people alleged to be responsible for the leak of Government documents to the Vehicle and General Insurance Company will not be prosecuted, the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, announced to the James Tribunal in London yesterday.

The people concerned are Mrs Rose Norgan, who has been suspended from duties as a photo-copier at the Department of Trade and Industry, her son Dennis, and the insurance broker who used to employ him, Mr Alan Gordon, of Esber, Surrey.

On the first day of the tribunal, Sir Peter said that it was the Department's view that the three people named by him had not signed statements containing admissions on the balance of public interest in favour of that evidence being given to the tribunal. Since the evidence would tend to incriminate them, he had decided to tell them that they could give their evidence without any fear of subsequent prosecution.

At the meeting on November 18, 1970, Mr Kershaw said it was necessary to clear the air about why the company was constantly coming under the attention of the Department. He also claimed that outside interests opposed to the company were influencing the Department. Mr Jardine said that the Department was mainly concerned about the company's solvency.

After saying that the company planned to sell off its interests outside the motor insurance field, another director, Mr Reginald Burr, said that the company was concerned about the leakage of information from the Department. He said that Mr Gordon had shown him Mr Steel's minute and earlier that morning had also read to him the briefing Mr Steel had prepared for Mr Jardine for the very meeting they were attending. He said that if this information was passed to other people it could cause great harm to the company.

A plan to make a preliminary investigation into V and G's affairs was held up while the company said it was trying to provide figures. On January 5 this year, Mr Kershaw asked the DTI to provide the company with a certificate of solvency and at another meeting with Mr Jardine on January 15 he said it was sheer fantasy to suggest that the company could not meet its solvency margin.

A departmental minute read out by Mr Arnold said that Mr Kershaw had claimed that V and G met its claims much sooner than most other companies, leaving a much smaller number of outstanding claims and therefore requiring less financial provision for them.

The Department asked for evidence of this. "In fact, for the first time the correct appreciation of the situation was arrived at and the end followed very quickly afterwards," said Mr Arnold.

On February 22 Mr Kershaw and Mr Burr came back to the DTI in Victoria Street, Westminster, to say that the total of outstanding claims was much higher than they had anticipated—between £22 millions and £25 millions and the estimated group solvency margin was £1.9 millions, instead of the required £3 millions.

The Department's assessment was that even the £1.9 millions was a high estimate and involved putting a high value on subsidiary companies.

Mr Justice James commented: "By February 22, what had been 'sheer fantasy' on January 15, the idea that the company could not find sufficient assets to meet its commitments, had in fact proved to be true."

Mr Arnold revealed that V and G still asked to be allowed to continue in business and either to raise more money on the Stock Exchange or be given time to sell off its assets and reorganise the company. Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, was advised not to allow this and signed an order forbidding the company to accept any more premiums. On March 7 V and G collapsed.

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In a £1,000 jam

A FAMILY of three who insured against missing a flight from London to the West Indies yesterday forfeited tickets costing £375 because they were delayed in a traffic jam and missed their flight. Their insurance did not cover traffic delays.

The family had been booked to fly to Antigua on a BOAC "Earlybird" ticket, for which no changes or refunds are allowed.

The family, Mr and Mrs Leabirth Benjamin and their daughter Ernestine, aged 13, arrived at Heathrow as their aircraft was about to take off. They were told that as they were late for the flight they would have to forfeit the £375 they had paid for their tickets.

After eight hours of talks, BOAC agreed that the family could travel from Antigua to London on the return half of the ticket, but would have to pay £462 on the one-way fare to Antigua.

Mr Benjamin said: "This means our total bill is over £1,000 for the holiday, with insurance and clothes. It is terrible—and what is worse we got booked for parking at the airport as well." He was making arrangements to borrow the ticket money from friends.

Archbishop's unity plea

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan, said last night that the scandal of disunity which normally prevented Anglicans and Methodists from sharing Holy Communion was far more grave than any defect in the scheme to unite the two Churches.

It would be easier for God to forgive any errors in the scheme—the best able men could produce—than it would be to forgive "a Church which persists in disunity at the table of the Lord and which goes to the world weakened by that very fact."

Dr Coggan was speaking at the opening of this week's session of the General Synod at York University.

He made a forthright personal plea that Synod would give provisional approval to the controversial unity scheme when it is debated tomorrow.

He told Synod: "England waits for an authoritative word from a united Church. The Church of this land and the great Methodist Church have, for many long years, drawn ever closer one to the other."

"It would be a matter of the greatest gravity if anything were done to delay further the consummation of that union to which we have come so close."

Dr Coggan also made public during his address the content

Bright boy changed Wife loses house

Leward Anthony Swaby, aged 11, was changed from an extremely bright to a "very average" boy by brain damage in an accident, it was stated in the High Court yesterday. The boy, of Vyner Road, Acton, London, was awarded £17,322 agreed damages and costs.

He was injured when the footbridge over Western Avenue, Acton, which he was crossing with his father, was struck by the load of a lorry in 1968. Part of the bridge collapsed and he fell to the road.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson gave judgment against the driver, Mr David Edwin Willis, of Decies Way, Stoke Poges, and the lorry owner, Mr Alfred Frank Willis, of Valley End, Uxham Park Lane, Slough. They had denied liability.

Mr Owen Stabile, QC, for the boy, said: "If this case had been fought, I should have called a galaxy of teachers. Everyone at his school assumed he would have walked into a grammar school, and very likely gone to university."

50 years on

The 64-mile Tonbridge bypass was opened by the Prime Minister yesterday. It cost £5.5 million. The road was first proposed 50 years ago.

A husband was not bound to provide his deserted wife with a roof over her head, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court upheld a High Court order that Mrs Florence Annie Jackson, aged 65, must sell the house in which she lives in Montfort Close, Northampton, and which she jointly owns with her estranged husband, Albert, aged 67, of Foxden Hill, Walsford, Somerset. An appeal by Mrs Jackson against the order by Mr Justice Frowman was dismissed.

Lord Denning, sitting with Lords Justices Phillimore and Megaw, said the Jacksons married in 1927, and bought the house in 1937. Mr Jackson left his wife in 1967, and she obtained a magistrates' order on the ground of his desertion.

Both were retired and living on small pensions. Mrs Jackson had remained in what was the matrimonial home. Mr Jackson wanted the home to be sold, and the proceeds shared equally, but his wife had refused. The High Court had ordered her to sell with vacant possession.

She appealed, claiming that the judge ought not to have made the order until her husband had provided her with alternative accommodation as a deserted wife.

Quick thinking. That's what you need in the police.

Sometimes a crowd can spell danger both to itself and to innocent bystanders. When the policeman saw the child in the football crowd, he didn't hesitate. Within seconds the child was safe on the horse's back. A simple enough act. But intelligent involvement and quick thinking are needed to prevent all sorts of potentially dangerous situations developing into real trouble.

With society changing at the rate it is, the police are getting more and more problems to deal with. Crime is becoming more organised, traffic is becoming more

congested, and social tension and community problems are on the increase. We all dutifully express concern. But a policeman is out there in the thick of things, doing something about it, holding a balance between the needs of the community and the rights of the individual. Being a policeman will test any man. He'll need tact, intelligence, patience and guts. And, in an increasingly complex organisation, he'll need to use his brains and education. It's a good job for all of us that our police have got what it takes.

Making a career in the police. If you would like to know more about a policeman's life and career prospects, or think it would interest anyone you know, write to: Police Careers Officer, Home Office (D), LONDON, S.W.1. for further information. For those under 19 there are opportunities to join as a cadet.

Britain's Police—doing a great job.



Police are accused

The West Midlands police are accused of being involved in an alleged assault on a Jamaican housewife that she was assaulted by two plain clothes police officers who wrongfully arrested her for prostitution. Mrs Lola Maud Harding, aged 35, of Dartmouth Street, Wolverhampton, said she was going home after seeing a dressmaking client last Wednesday.

"A man and a woman jumped out of an unmarked van, and each grabbed one of my arms," she said yesterday. "They were in civilian clothes, but produced no proof of their identity until I had struggled with them for nearly half an hour."

West Midlands police said: "Mrs Harding has made an official complaint about wrongful arrest for prostitution. This has been forwarded to the Chief Constable."

£15,000 for 10p

Mr Kenneth Walsh, aged 40, of Burnley Road, Holme in Clifton, Burnley, Lancashire, went into a betting shop to collect 9p winnings and found that he had won £15,000 with another bet. He had picked the winners of seven races with a 10p stake.



MARILYN NEUFVILLE, who broke the 400 metres world record during the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, with a friend at Heathrow yesterday on her way home to Jamaica.

She has gone to set up residential qualifications so that she can run for Jamaica in the Olympic Games next year in Munich.

Marilyn, aged 18, has lived in South London since she was eight but changed her allegiance to the country of

her birth for the Commonwealth Games.

Yesterday she said that racial prejudices had not influenced her decision to go. "No one owes me anything and I don't owe anything either. We should remember that without the resources of the Commonwealth Britain would not be what it is."

She claimed that after she switched from Britain the publicity had led to people calling her "a bastard, nigger, and things like that."

"BE REALISTIC, ask for the impossible." When Marguerite Duras (whose "The Lovers of Viorne" is now showing at the Royal Court) coined this sentence—one of the most published slogans which blossomed on the walls of the "liberated" Sorbonne in May '68—she wasn't just trying to be paradoxical. She meant exactly what she said.

For 10 years a member of the Communist Party, the author of "Hiroshima mon amour" is now as difficult to define politically as her literary work has always been. A playwright, a novelist, a screenwriter, a film director, Marguerite Duras may work the same theme into three or four different versions. "At times I feel like coming out of the book, out of the box I want to see; I want to hear; very often, though, the reading vision is enough." She was once described as part of the nouveau Roman movement, but critics have since given up trying to classify a style which is very much her own.

Marguerite Duras doesn't like to give explanations about her work. A few weeks ago, when she came to London to present "Jaune le Soleil," her latest film, at the French Institute, she was very disappointed with the debate which followed the projection. "They asked me formal questions. They asked me questions about cinematographic art, and cinematographic art I don't give a damn about. Besides, I think that the explanation should come of itself or not come at all. It's up to the spectator to go towards the film, alone, not up to me to bring the film to him. If you respect your audience, you must ask them to make the effort. If I duplicate the film with a political speech, then why make the film?"

"Jaune le Soleil" she describes as "the story of a condemnation to death pronounced by two parties, unnamed, but representing roughly capitalism and Soviet imperialism. The accused she calls a Jew, but you must bear a black, a madman, a youth, a woman, an Arab. . . . You see the Jew was the first to leave, the first one to break the identity between the individual and the State. Any refusal is Jewish, anything that leaves or makes you leave is Jewish: poetry in the street, the sea. . . . anything. After Cohn-Bendit was expelled from France in '68, when thousands of people were marching and shouting 'we are all German Jews', that's what they meant: none of us belong in your State."

Today, most famous French writers have taken sides. They're either for or against the revolution. J. P. Sartre is being charged with inducement to violence for being the director of a few Maoist papers, Jean Genet has put himself at the service of the Black Panther party and Marguerite Duras writes and directs films which are produced by a collective where the technicians' interests are exactly the same as those of the money-lenders, the actors, or her own.

You said once: "Today one has to be mad to be a revolutionary." What did you mean?

"After 50 years of revolutionary failure, after the gigantic fiasco of the Russian revolution, it is simply impossible to believe that the Marxist-Leninist recipe alone is enough to achieve a revolution. Who says so is a liar or an idiot impervious to reality. No, in 1971, one can only be a Communist in total defiance of communism after having been through political despair. Madness is here at the junction between despair and hope. A mad hope, since everything that is real denies it. A hope which must undergo self-denial in order to rise from its

Asking for the impossible

Nina Sutton interviews Marguerite Duras
whose play 'The Lovers of Viorne' is at the Royal Court



picture of Marguerite Duras by Douglas Jeffery

own ashes. A hope that is negative and terrifying, because nothing, absolutely nothing else but a Communist vision of the world is tolerable any more. But after 50 years of trying, this vision is still utopian, although it is the only one bearable. Any other conception of the world is noxious, good only to be chucked out. In France, the Communist Party, which has remained at a revolutionary standstill for the past 40 years, has kept the proletariat in an abominably boy-scout optimism and certainly has the biggest part of responsibility in the disappearance of the French revolutionary conscience.

Yet, you still consider yourself a Communist, don't you?

"May be. If I must call myself something, I suppose it would be something like that—a Communist. But in 20 years' time, 90 per cent of the world's population will say the same. A new word will have to be created. This one is already dangerous: by making it his own, the Stalinist has poisoned it. I am no longer a militant—in the accepted sense, I find militancy, as it is performed now, deadly. It's a monologue. A militant is above all a talker. The same as a university professor. They both have the same mission: to stultify people with words.

to stand between them and reality, to suppress reality—or books.

People should be taught how to see, how to hear, alone. How to create dimension of our time. Take "The Lovers of Viorne," for instance, the totally asphyxiating life of Mr and Mrs Lannes, the silence between them, has to be destroyed. But feeling Claire Lannes with a ready-made ideology isn't going to change a thing. And the guilt her husband starts feeling for having shut up during so many years is the beginning of an awareness. It is in fact the necessary prerequisite to any kind of awareness."

When you talk about a period of "cleansing" has this notion anything to do with what the American hippies advocate?

"I very much approve of the hippies. They at least have understood the need for going through a phase of silence, of complete mental vacation."

But what about their political opacity?

"Whether you want it or not, this refusal of hundreds of thousands of young Americans is political. For example, take the case of the Vietnam deserters: many of them have deserted because of a horror felt personally.

many were horrified by what they were doing, many were scared. They left one by one. But, once in Europe, the sum of all these individual desertions was *Desertion*, an enormous political result. Even if they weren't aware of it. And for the hippies it's exactly the same. Only they desert the system, the Establishment. But there's no difference in nature between these two refusals. Similarly in France we have the very dramatic problem of these gangs of youngsters who live in the ghettos of the Paris suburbs, such as La Courneuve where one of them was shot not so long ago by a café owner who didn't like long hair. Well, it's true, they break everything, like a routed army, like in a collective hysteria. But they are right. The crime is not to break windows but to put young people in the situation of doing so, of having nothing else to do. Their violence also is a refusal, a desertion. Only we don't have Vietnam and this violence has still to find its purpose. From an animal violence, it must be made into a political one.

Can one be politically committed and remain a subjective writer?

"Absolutely. Some people tend to think that a film or a play is only political when it refers to a specific

political problem. This is very naive. When you create a contemporary character who talks about his life in a given country, whoever the man and whatever he says, you are in the political arena."

Although she is no longer a militant, Marguerite Duras is always ready to bring her support to any action when she feels it might be needed. At the beginning of this year, along with Jean Genet, Monique Wittig and several other personalities, she sat-in at the headquarters of the union of French workers who were asphyxiated by the fumes of a kind of stove they had improvised, their landlord—who was making fortunes by organising dormitories for immigrant labourers in derelict premises—having refused to give them heat, because they had been a little late in paying their rent.

Since she left the Communist Party she has also belonged to an action committee of writers-students which functioned for about a year. "But that was different. It was May '68 and then it was inconceivable to not be a militant of course, should it happen again, I would be in the street, part of the spontaneity of the street." Today she has great respect for Sartre's commitments. "His behaviour is exemplary. If only all French intellectuals had the same courage. Of course, people criticise him. That's inevitable. For whatever he might do, he'll always be the victim of the malediction cast upon intellectuals by the Communist Party mostly, in virtue of an outdated working-class fetish, which is nothing but racism."

Marguerite Duras feels very strongly about Women's Lib. Recently, she signed—with 342 other women—a petition for the legalisation of abortion, admitting that she, herself, had once aborted illegally. "I don't believe there is a priority or one struggle upon another. They all are the same thing. And you can't call yourself revolutionary, if you're opposed to the Women's Lib movement. And yet, so many do. Maybe this alienation is the deepest-rooted of all. And not only in men, either. I know, the first instinctive reaction in front of Women's Lib is one of modesty. One is ashamed, one is shocked because what hadn't moved for thousands of years suddenly starts to move. And, very often, the 'emancipated' women, those who function with ideas, but ready-made ideas, are the ones to be most shocked."

On the contrary, a young woman working in a factory directly understands the claims of Women's Lib movements. Of course she lives the alienation daily. And yet, we are all equal in front of this oppression. A woman writer, for instance, is not a man writer. Only five years ago, certain newspapers still carried columns called "Women's books." When I read this, I see Blacks' books, or Jews' books. . . . Of course, women are still searching to find their specific means of militancy. Therefore, very often these means appear ridiculous. But one mustn't fall into that trap. What is ridiculous, after all? Nothing, an outdated notion, a word void of any meaning in front of the novelty of an action. Ridicule is a totally reactionary word."

I asked her what all these struggles add up to; how did she picture the outcome of the Revolution?

"A new state of the human being, man and woman. It is yet unforeseeable, but it will probably consist—for 80 per cent at least—in the destruction of conceit, of selfishness, of 'wildly' so praised by mothers of warriors, by heads of states and chiefs in general, whether they be fascist or socialist."

they really are, and he is admirably supported by all the company but especially by Susan Little, Angela Richards, Paul Dawkins, Neil Fitzwilliam, and David Dodimead. If you're really keen on criticism in depth in this hot weather I think this translation seems unsure of itself. But who cares? It's a funny enough and it's as good an introduction to the Commo Market as you're likely to get.

NORTHAMPTON

Myfanwy Kitchen

William Roberts

"FILLING in shell holes" is a small sketch of a figure composition that William Roberts drew of the village of Fampoux in the spring of 1917. He is still drawing figure compositions, now of West Indian ladies buying flowers, hotel cooks at work, men felling a tree, men playing baseball. These are among the 18 drawings and water colour paintings exhibited until July 24 in the new Gallery 27 in the Emporium Arcade, Northampton. They cover the years from 1915 to 1968, and show Roberts to be doggedly consistent in his interest in actions and gestures. He has done much the same thing for over 50 years in the rapidly changing artistic climate, and so has been associated with Roger Fry's Omega Workshop, the Vorticism Movement, the Royal Academy, and now his heavily-stylised figures would not look out of place amongst the work of some young figurative artists.

A painting called ("The Toast") has a dozen people standing stiffly round a long table. They all formally raise their glasses and even in this ceremonious attitude he gets individuality into the action. The same accurate observation of gestures makes a composition of a swimming instructor demonstrating at the side of a bath. The inevitable side-lighting makes the modelling of forms emphatic, with cross-hatching. All but the early compositions are characteristically heavy-handed. The little drawings of the First World War period are tentative and delicate. These figures are anonymously blank, just bodies, heads, arms and legs. He draws only the movements—several versions of the twist of the figure as soldiers shovel, as they hurl stones down the front. An angular composition of diagonals. One standing upright has the only significant individuality of an officer's belt. The only curves are the semi-circles of the shell-holes. When Roberts was observing that war he was at the same time fighting his own art battle with some of the avant garde movement. He had the revolutionary spirit. The Vorticism faded. Roberts still had his style and his people.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

THOMAS WISEMAN

The truth of the matter is that Peter Hall is 40 (which is a dirty trick to play on a wunderkind) and this is a time when you realise that there are things you don't have time for

THE WHOLE BUSINESS of being a prodigy has suffered a severe setback's face it, as a result of Peter Hall's decision to give up his post of director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, on the grounds that 26 weeks of the year isn't sufficient time to run an opera house.

This is bad news for all of us who cherish the idea that while we ourselves might not be able to do the shoe laces while drinking our coffee and reading the papers, some prodigy could run the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and make box-office films, direct plays, and write columns for press, and keep everyone happily informed of these various activities means of press, radio and TV.

I had thought of Peter Hall as a man for all media, and it's disconcerting to discover that there are things even he can't fit in; that for such a handsome man, his sense of extended by electronic means there is such a thing as too much. I rather hope that the truth of the matter is a terrible row, some confrontation between Lord Drc and the co-directors, and that about 26 weeks of the year is not enough to run an opera house transparently feeble cover story; if you can't run an opera house for weeks of the year, the very four of Peter Hall are shaken.

It has been Peter's great fail all things to all media; p. Pinter in his silences when d. Pinter; vocal as a diva at the House; good copy to the press; an administrator; a fellow art author. Does his resigning Covent Garden mean that the end even to his versatility? his time is subject to the sartons as other people's?

Disheartening to think it so. One was impressed by the had got it organised so that he devoted nearly the whole of the production meeting conv publicly lined up. He'd got to a fine art, it seemed. And says he can't sit in Covent. What went wrong?

Could it be that he was def time? I have a theory that like Peter Hall, who manages more than the rest of us, bell time can be saved, it is enough time-saving techniques up having more time than you wish.

On this basis, you can do ever just a matter of saving enou, somewhere else. If anyone could that time theory work it was Hall with his remarkable capa expanding time like a suitcase. It would take anything he wa put in it. But evidently not Garden too.

The truth of the matter Peter Hall is 40 (which is a dirt to play on a wunderkind) and a time when you realise that things you don't have time for, time, which was formerly on you—directing "Waiting for God 24, running the Royal Shakt Company at 20—turns nasty. Can't remain the youngest. The I with being a Boy Wonder is that is no future in it.

Peter Hall's finding out that he also run (and revolutionise) Royal Opera is perhaps on a g scale but it's the sort of thing that artists have discovered as they 40. The end of the high pulse b creativity, of wondrous works.

Now it is not a had thing to up the impossible objectives of youth at 40; but will people let We are entranced by the wund and want his marvels to go on fo And while we reward him with bedazzled attention, he must pally strive to outdo his pre prodigies.

Reading their public utterances seem how compelled such people by our expectations of them, how feel all the time that they must something out of the hat. Peter has had that driven look about him some time now, discussing his sili masks, his nervous tensions, or la them, his true stature, whether really as good as everybody thin is. (Modestly, he doubts it. And he may be found out.) One sens him that desire to top the chart real life, too, as the saying goes. He is not the only one. Probably talent is ruined by the desire to o itself than by drink.

It makes me wonder whether he been a boy wonder is not the terrible apprenticeship on all tainly the record is daunting. Yet those who have been dazzling in t youth have succeeded in making transition into middle age witho all-bracing sense of déjà vu. I the poosity of having seen too m io visions when young.



Peter Hall

review

VICTORIA AND ALBERT

Hugo Cole

Philomusica

COOL northern breezes blew into the aultry Raphael Cartoon Room at the V and A with the first movement of Robert Simpson's second symphony written for the London Chamber Orchestra in 1955 and played on Sunday by the new Philomusica Orchestra under David Littaur. Inevitably, the music reminds one of Sibelius, but not so much in surface mannerisms as in basic qualities of real value that are very rare in contemporary music. Simpson is given to plain and direct musical statement, developing his motives with an exemplary thoroughness that occasionally makes one want to skip to the next chapter (if one could do that in music). But which at any rate makes sure that we all follow clearly what he is doing. Nothing is cryptic; the scoring is designed, not for atmospheric effects, but to clarify linear movement, and the music, in spite of its occasional longurs, seems to glow at the right speed for the things that it has to say. The first movement and the set of variations that form the third movement hold interest over long spans of time, not by laying on a series of brilliantly contrasted events, but by encouraging the listener to explore in depth limited tracts of country.

I like the way in which Simpson holds back important motives for late appearance, like characters that come in only in the second act of a play to give a new twist to the plot. The inventive way in which themes influence each other and change character as the work goes on is always convincing. The general sound level is often high, the tone of voice emphatic: Simpson was no doubt commissioned to write a chamber symphony, but in the last movement particularly, he goes in for the large gestures and massive block-scoring that can be suggested well enough in this resonant hall by a small group, but which would come off still better in the conventional full-orchestral form that the work seems to imply.

Patricia Lynden was soloist in the Mozart G-major flute concerto K313 and the Bach's Second Suite. She has a particularly beautiful lower register, but on this occasion without the sparkle or devilment that both works sometimes need. David Littaur set an unrealistically slow speed for the first

movement of the Mozart, but at other times both he and the orchestra showed real understanding of each other's needs and those of the music.

QEH

Terry Coleman

Poetry

FROM Friday to Sunday 10 poets of, I think, six nationalities, have been reading their work in this year's Poetry International at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. Not all poetry gains by being read aloud, and not all poetry survives translation, and so it is strange (but pleasing) to be able to say, after having been present at two evenings and heard nine poets out of 10, that Poetry International succeeds pretty well.

Those poets whose work is written in English have an easier time. Auden comes along, gets lots of love and applause from the audience, and reads familiar poems. It is as well some are familiar, because his Anglo-American voice, coming over the microphones, is not easy to follow. Basil Bunting, reciting in Northumbrian about Halting Herds and the Custom of Combat and a girl he met in some mountains, got an ovation, which seemed to surprise him.

But it can also be a disadvantage to be too clearly understood. It would have been better if Denise Levertov, born in England, living in America, writing in English, could have hidden behind a foreign language. Miss Levertov has been lecturer at Vassar, a Guggenheim Fellow, the recipient of grants, and an active supporter of draft resistance. All this is admirable equipment for a really fashionable and bad poet, who writes with bathos about Vietnam, and the students killed at Kent State, and so on. Her verse includes in-words like creep, funk, and hastard. I caught the phrase "Hypocrite lectrice," which shows I suppose that she has read Baudelaire, and at another time I thought I heard her say, "To be a field's navel at dawn."

Then there are the poets whose native language is not English. One of these, Ernst Jandl, an Austrian, is a natural showman and entertainer, who plays with the sound of words. "Lustig," he says, and lustig it certainly sounds when he breaks it down into "Lus lus, tig tig tig tig tig." When sound and sense go together even in a foreign language, that's something. But I think the festival was at its most successful with two Israeli poets, T. Carmi and Yehuda Amichai, and particularly with their love poems.

Come, beloved (I wrote about you two days ago, and your young memory stings my hands like a nettle). That is Carmi. And then I remem-

her one poem by Amichai. There is the narrator and his girl, in the sand, she with one leg in the east and one in the west, and he in the middle looking to the sides with suspicion, roaring awfully. I do not know any Hebrew but I guess, from the sound of the translations, that these poems contain echoes of the poetry of the Old Testament.

Patrick Garland and Charles Osborne read the English translations of the foreign poems, and did so very well indeed, without intruding at all. They also directed the evenings, and I should like to make two small suggestions to them. First, could the programme print translations of the poems to be spoken? This time some of the poems were there, but not all. And secondly, could the auditorium lights be left up, so that you can, if you like, follow the poems in print as they are read aloud?

RADIO 4

Gillian Reynolds

The Snatch

LIVERPOOL "8" lives on the doorstep of the city's two theatres, its university, its Philharmonic Hall, and also, it seems from a radio programme yesterday, on the verge of a total breakdown in community relations with the police. Listeners to "The World This Week" on Radio 4 will have heard a condensed version of a programme put out in full on Radio Merseyside later, the first of a new documentary series called "Dossier." Called "The Snatch" this opening programme examines the ways in which different people consider that the police in the Liverpool 8 district and, in particular, that special unit within the police known as the task force, seem to be using unnecessary force and violence in their operations.

The programme examined two cases, one of which is now the subject of an internal police inquiry, in which coloured residents of the area have been stopped, searched, and charged with illegal possession of marijuana. The men involved were known in the area for their involvement in community activities, one for his work through a local church whose minister said he had been "fabbergasted" by the charges, the other through sport (he had at one time actually been invited to coach the police basketball team). Although the cases were quite separate, both claimed the drug had been planted on them and both were acquitted on trial.

These two cases were set within the wider context of community relations. The testimonies were heard of a city doctor, a social worker, and a serving police officer which built up a picture of a section of the community, the coloured section, being put under

particular stress by certain police activities. Mrs Margaret Simey, the city councillor through whose pressures the inquiry into one of the arrests was set up, emphasised the need for some improvement to be made in the form of registration of complaints against the police and stressed the need for continuing mutual confidence between the police and the community. Another councillor spoke of an amazing incident in Liverpool 8 recently when people who had been attending a meeting of the National Council for Civil Liberties were apparently deliberately harassed by two policemen who were subsequently persuaded by the five or six other officers waiting in the police jeep to stop.

Local radio works under stresses and pressures of its own which makes in-depth documentary reporting a rare event. In this programme, produced and narrated by Tony Wolfe and David Maker, Radio Merseyside was at last heard to broadcast one of the murmurs in the city's heartbeat.

NOTTINGHAM

Gareth Lloyd Evans

A Close Shave

I SUPPOSE IF I were reviewing a farce written by Georges Feydeau in a translation at the Nottingham Playhouse under normal circumstances I would be asking pretty pointed questions in deathless prose. I can imagine, for example, "Why this piece de resistance after its first production in 1892?" or "Is Feydeau the eminence grise of French comedy?" or Faute de mieux, is Peter Meyer's translation a good one?" or even, "Who, mes enfants, is Peter Meyer?"

But the situation is not normal. Nottingham is in the grips of an arts festival and cosmopolitan people with European-sounding names like Stan Barstov, George Macbeth, John Trevelyan, and Edward Lucie-Smith, and a hundred others, are all up there doing their queiques choses like mad. It is all, truly, madly gay, with a West Indian hand booging outside the theatre before and after performances. So this is no time to be asking questions. I merely state that the play went pretty well on a nicely executed set by Patrick Robertson, with exquisite costumes by Rosemary Vercoe and a spanking (ooh la la) production by Stuart Burge.

The production technique employed is exactly right for these nineteenth-century farces about argent and directores which telegraph themselves so desperately. It is to point the lines emphatically and to employ jerky silent film actions. It makes you think that what you are experiencing is twice as funny as it really is. Jimmy Thompson (a castaway from the Pinky and Perky show) is a past master at making things seem twice as funny as

FASHION GUARDIAN



Oddie Clark

A lucky thing happened on the way to the Quorum

IN THE SUMMER of 1965, the work of one third year fashion design student at the Royal College of Art stood out from the rest. The student was called Oddie Clark—Oddie short for Oswald, Oswald short for Oswaldtwistle, the Lancashire village from which his parents came. And it was from Manchester College of Art that Oddie won his place at the RCA. On the evidence of his final year's work, he was asked by Woodlands, the Knightsbridge store, to design a special range of fashions for a British Fortnight. Woodlands is now no more, but for Oddie that British Fortnight was the first lucky thing that happened to him on the way to the Quorum.

Quorum at that time was a boutique run by four girls—four girls, Oddie says, with more money than sense. It was the heyday of "swinging London." New boutiques were opening every week and the casual rate among amateurs was high. Oddie suggested turning Quorum into a wholesale business, as well as retail; and things began to get organised in 1966 when Quorum moved to Radnor Walk. The rather outrageous things Oddie designed attracted the kind of customers that get a boutique talked about. Julie Christie and Marianne Faithfull among them. By this time the Quorum team consisted of Alice Pollock, Oddie Clark, and Celia Birtwell. Celia had studied fabric design at Manchester College of Art when Oddie was there. Two years ago they married and they now have one child, another coming. Celia designs all the printed and embroidered fabrics used by Oddie, all exclusive to Quorum.

In 1969 Radley Fashions and Textiles bought a majority share in the business; and thus soundly financed the Quorum shop was moved to the King's Road, with workrooms and wholesale showrooms nearby in Burnall Street. From then on there were three collections a season to produce: Oddie Clark for Quorum, Alice Pollock for Quorum, and Oddie Clark for Radley. This last is a modified version of his Quorum collection in less expensive fabrics. Exports were building up, and last autumn a direct approach came from the French firm of Mendes who make the clothes for Yves Saint Laurent's Rive Gauche collections. They suggested there should be an Oddie Clark prêt à porter collection, made in Paris and distributed by Mendes. Oddie went over to Paris for a two month spell to choose fabrics and work with Mendes, and the first collection, for autumn 1971, is now being sold to French and American shops. It is not being sold to English shops, but the collection was included in the Quorum autumn fashion show at the Royal Court Theatre last month.

To suit French and American taste, Oddie's Paris collection is rather more restrained than his Quorum collection; but at this Royal Court show it was modelled in a similarly sexy manner and the restraint was not evident. On the wave-length of "it's chic to be vulgar," the model girls emphasised and exaggerated every element of Oddie himself denies that he is deliberately designing to bring out the art in a woman. He explains the evidence to the contrary by saying "I design

to make women aware of their bodies." He only cares to dress girls with beautiful bodies, and is not interested in women who want clothes as camouflage.

Well, of course, he has the highest authority for believing that the body is more than raiment; but I am sorry he should not extend his talents to raiment for those unblest by beautiful bodies. I also regret that his Quorum collection is limited to late day clothes. When I asked why this is so, he told me, "Right now I am in a cross mood." Right soon, however, there is hope he may move into a more outdoor mood, a mood for street clothes, day clothes, clothes to wear between nine and six. Most young designers nowadays seem to take the easy way out, designing leisure and party clothes that require much less expertise in cut and workmanship. But Oddie Clark has everything at his finger tips. He can design clothes that last beyond the fashions and fantasies of a season. Nearly five years ago he made some snakeskin coats that are still being ordered. In 1967 when skirts were universally short, he had the courage to go long, with a collection that included cropped jacket suits with midi skirts, also gaucho pants. Two years ago he made a long jacket and pants suit that is on its way to becoming a "classic." In his next collection, which will be for spring 1972, I hope that he will disembarass himself from the prevailing forties influence and originate a new look that is relevant to the seventies.

Alison Adburham



BURNING ISSUE

cosmetics by
Pat Taylor

A GOOD BRAND NAME is, of course, worth its weight in any market place. And more and more firms with well-trusted names but products that may have only a tenuous link with the cosmetic industry are anxious to infiltrate the beauty market.

Now Chesebrough-Pond's have launched a "Vaseline Intensive Care Lotion for dry, taut skin." In spite of the name, the product does not contain petroleum jelly. It is based on an extra rich blend of emollients and moisturisers. Although it is marketed for dry skin on hands and body, it can be used on the face too. A few drops of the lotion are highly efficient in rehydrating parched skin, thus helping to restore a more healthy, supple state—in fact it needs to be applied sparingly as too much lotion results in an eventual moisture build-up that can make the skin feel slightly damp. It is available in two sizes (39p for 120gr. or 49p for 185gr.) from most chemists.

Johnson & Johnson, the baby toiletries concern, have a keen eye on the cosmetic market, with hopes no doubt nourished because some women swear by their baby oil as skin care aid. Now the firm have launched a new product, Baby Gel (12p for 38gr.) which they are aiming at both infants and adults. Based on a mineral oil, with lanolin and gelled for ease of application, it is being sold as an all-purpose product—everything from an after bath and after nappy change skin softener for babies to a make-up remover and skin conditioner or tan promoter for adult skins.

Johnson's state on the pack that "Baby Gel will help give you a faster, deeper tan because it contains no sunscreens, but be careful not to over-expose yourself to the sun." This is a curious and specious statement. The fact is that the process of tanning only comes into play while skin is being turned. Hence for most skin types a safe and painless tanning can only be assured with the protection of an effective sun-screening agent which reduces the amount of potentially damaging ultra violet rays as well as moderate initial exposure to sun.

The American technical magazine "Drug and Cosmetic Industry" has stated: "Although a number of vegetable oils will absorb some active light, mineral oil is almost completely transparent and thus useless for preventing sunburn." I queried the suntanning claim with Johnson's. Their spokesmen felt that I was splitting hairs as "an oil does help to moisturise skin; we point out a lack of sunscreen which doesn't aid tanning and do warn against excessive exposure."

For my money Baby Gel is an excellent infant preparation and a good lubricant for adult skin though I personally prefer something with more "zip" for cleansing purposes. It's fine to use as a skin soother after sunbathing too, but as an aid to fast, suntanning—oh no.



TOP: by Alice Pollock, "Last Minute" cape top and matching skirt—skirt quilted to hip then flaring out; made to order, £55. Shoes by Zapata.

LEFT: by Oddie Clark, "Patti Suit" in wool embroidered crepe (matching waistcoat underneath) and yellow blouse, £142. Ankle strap shoes with high straight heel, £13.50 at Zapata, 49 Old Church Street, SW 3.

ABOVE: by Oddie Clark, green pineapple printed moroccan dress with suede bib down front and suede band under bust, £26 (also at Liberty, Regent Street).

ABOVE RIGHT: by Oddie Clark, "Sweet Dreams" dress in printed moroccan, flower print on black background, large red artificial poppy at shoulder, £19. (Also available at Fenwicks, New Bond Street.) Shoes by Zapata.

RIGHT: by Alice Pollock, "Willy Rambler" smock in corvella flannel, cream and blue, £17.75. Can be worn unbelted.

ALL CLOTHES available from August at Quorum, 113 King's Road, SW 3 and Just Looking, King's Road.

Pictures by Frank Martin

Model: Ika Hindley



Just Looking

Death and politics in Ulster

Another British soldier was murdered in cold blood in Belfast last night. He was shot in the chest by a sniper in the Falls Road area. The murder came at the end of a day when the Orange marches had passed off peacefully. It also coincided with the announcement by the Social Democratic and Labour Party that its six MPs will withdraw from Stormont and form their own assembly. The reason for this withdrawal is the deaths of two young men in Londonderry, and the refusal by Lord Balmaloe at Westminster yesterday to set up a public inquiry into the circumstances in which the army shot them. The army says they were armed. The Catholic community in Derry says they were not.

The British Government would have been wiser to grant the inquiry, though it is doubtful whether even the most judicial decision would have been believed in Derry if it vindicated the army. What is profoundly disturbing is the lack of reality now being shown by Opposition MPs, community leaders, and others. What is unchallenged is that the soldiers stood in the streets of Derry for three nights before the deaths last week, receiving a ghastly hail of stones, petrol bombs, and nail bombs. The crowd which threw those missiles also sheltered men who, the army says, fired sixty shots at the soldiers. No shots were fired by the army until the fourth night, but two of those killed.

Do the leaders of the Derry Catholics really believe that soldiers can be asked to take such treatment for ever without being allowed to use their weapons to preserve their own lives? The authorities can do something to prevent civilians being killed in Derry and other Ulster towns through the strict instructions issued to the troops on when they should shoot. But there can be no doubt what is the most effective way to prevent such deaths. It is to stop the murderous assaults on the soldiers by crowds of hooligans. A good start to the peacekeeping efforts of the

SDLP and others would be a condemnation of Mrs Marie Drumm, the IRA recruiter who said at a public meeting in Derry on Sunday that there was only one thing wrong with throwing stones at soldiers—"It isn't effective because it doesn't kill them."

The decision of the main Opposition group to withdraw from Stormont may mark the end of another hopeful initiative. When Mr Faulkner announced his useful proposal to invite Opposition support for a new committee system which might give Catholics their first real influence on administration at Stormont, the Guardian suggested that he should add to the committees on public accounts, social services, industry, and the environment another one—on the central law and order issue.

That proposal was not well received at Stormont. Law and order, it was argued, was a practical matter to be dealt with by the Government and the security forces. But the issue on which the whole attempt to get minority cooperation may now founder is precisely the kind which ought to be discussed in an inter-party committee. Law and order, far from being a technical subject for the experts, is the most acutely political matter in Ulster.

The hasty action of the Opposition, however, raises doubts about whether Mr Faulkner's initiative ever had any hope of success. It must be discouraging for even the most determined liberal optimist in Belfast—and there are some—when at the first new sign of trouble the SDLP forgets cooperation and demands from Whitehall "a political solution which will be meaningful and acceptable to those we represent": while Mr Lynch in Dublin calls for a declaration that the British Government wants to encourage the unity of Ireland by agreement. Both statements are a dangerous descent into cloud cuckoo land. They feed the very fears among Protestants, which make the prospect of a policy of live and let live in Ulster seem ever more distant.

Revolution Rumanian-style

Strange schizophrenic Rumania has done it again. The country's combination of a tight, ultra-centralised and closed society at home and an open door in trade and foreign relations has been underlined once more. On the one hand Rumania has just introduced legislation making it the first Warsaw Pact country to allow Western capital to set up joint companies on its territory. At the same time President Ceausescu has launched another of those periodic and puritan campaigns calling on his people for increased revolutionary zeal. Films that "popularise the bourgeois way of life" are to be forbidden while the large Western corporations that do exactly the same thing are to be invited in.

It is one of those twists that highlight the paradox of what is now known as "national communism." In a world of superpowers and realpolitik national self-interest is more tenacious than ideology. If there is any logic in Rumania's position, it is the logic of impatience. A small country, anxious to develop fast and unwilling to be tied in too closely with its giant Russian economic neighbour, Rumania turns to the other nearby source of help. It wants advanced Western technology and it wants capital. Hence the new laws, which are probably more favourable even

than the concessions granted to Western business by Yugoslavia in 1967. Rumania itself will hold at least 51 per cent of the equity of the new joint projects, but foreign companies will have little difficulty in repatriating their profits after tax.

Impatience too lies behind President Ceausescu's call for the development of "revolutionary spirit" at home. His recent long visit to China and what he saw of the cultural revolution clearly impressed him. He wants to do the same in his country. No alcoholic drinks in young peoples' cafés. More appearances by workers and peasants on television. Frowning on "artistic fashions borrowed from the capitalist world." (This is not the first time the President has tried to discourage mini-skirts. Not surprisingly the campaigns have never caught on.) Encouraging volunteers to go in for community work. The expansion—an odd one, this—of satirical journals and of "artistic agitation brigades to generalise advanced attitudes." Like the leaders of other developing countries, Rumania's President wants somehow to instil a feeling of hard work, national identity, patriotism, and collective responsibility. But the mentality of the kibbutz does not easily grow in a closed, top-heavy, and restrictive society.

Scotland's winter wind

The Scottish economy is in deep distress. In today's Commons debate the Government will have to answer serious charges of indifference, neglect, and misjudgment. Unemployment is already as bad as it could possibly be for the time of year and will rise higher in the winter. Nobody yet knows what will happen to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, except that there will be less work not more. The company which recently took over the Admiralty torpedo factory at Alexandria is closing down already. The Government's new special development area scheme for the whole of west Scotland has attracted virtually no new industry since it started in February. Even the hopeful new towns are feeling the recession and losing hope.

If Mr Gordon Campbell replies today—as he probably will—by saying that he is about to spend more on Scottish roads this is not enough. The Scots need to be allowed to make things, to create real exportable wealth. Mr Campbell must know, also, that the Government is now being criticised by friends as well as enemies. Lord Clydesmuir, Chairman of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is as much a part of the Scottish establishment as Edinburgh Castle. Last week he said publicly in Edinburgh what he had just told Mr John Davies privately in London.

"There is a widespread impression," Lord Clydesmuir told Mr Davies, "that there is a lack of understanding on the part of the Government of the damage that is being caused in Scotland

and a lack of real commitment by the Government to an effective regional policy as it affects Scotland."

Lord Clydesmuir also told Mr Davies that the Government's "astringent" policy towards industry in Britain as a whole was hurting Scotland badly. The policy might be doing good elsewhere but the impression was emerging that its effect on Scotland was "entirely adverse." The unemployment situation was grave, Lord Clydesmuir said, and would deteriorate seriously before the winter.

Whatever Mr Gordon Campbell says today there is probably nothing effective that he can do now to keep unemployment down this winter. He and his colleagues have left it too late. Public works, though useful, will not suffice. Next year, perhaps, a reflationary policy could begin to help, but even a general reflation will not put Scotland right. Scottish industry still contains too much capacity that is old or that produces goods which the world no longer wants. The Government ought not to be content to fob Scotland off with a dose of reflation whenever Lord Clydesmuir makes common cause with the Scottish TUC. Nor should Mr Gordon Campbell rely too heavily on the longer-term benefits of a large new steel-works at Hunterston. There are many circumstances outside his control which could send that steelworks somewhere else, or prevent its being built at all. Now more than ever the Government must concert with industry a development policy that will not just send jobs to Scotland but will make them grow there.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH JUTLAND: In the long narrow pool in the sandy machair close to the fjord, a little tern was fishing, working methodically up the length of the water and then flying back to repeat the process. The dainty yellow-billed bird dived repeatedly, disappearing completely under the water. But frequently it seemed to skim something off the surface in the manner of a marsh tern. We had watched it for several minutes, for it was not at all shy, when it was joined by another of its kind. Almost immediately both terns began to scream and left the pool as a larger bird with darker plumage appeared. This was a bobby, which swirled over the pool and the surrounding machair with apparently inconsequent flight exactly like an enormous swallow. Presumably it was catching the insects which normally supplement its diet of swallows, skylarks and other small birds. The terns must have recognised that the bobby was not a predator which they need fear, for they soon returned to their fishing and, although they screamed when the falcon flew very near, they took no further notice of it. Nearby were many plants of benbane with slender pale yellow purple-veined flowers and evil smell, and a group of the tall silver-felted cotton-thistle which is also called the Scotch thistle, although it does not grow wild in that country.

L. P. SAMUELS

FOCUS ON EUROPE: Farmer Jim prepares for a difficult harvest



HER MAJESTY'S Minister of the Crown, Jim Prior, is in the front-line of the Market battle on all three counts—Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. He also has to lead his own forces in his Lowestoft constituency where already there is a brisk battle of anti-Market sniper fire. Lowestoft makes a good testing ground. If Jim Prior can swing his own constituents in behind him on the Market road, the Government should not have much trouble with the country as a whole.

For the moment it is the anti-Marketters in the constituency who are making the running. The opposition from the inshore fishermen was predictable but the emergence of one of the country's staunchest branches of the Keep Britain Out movement in Southwold is one of the Great Debate's oddities.

Nowhere could be more Conservative than Southwold, a small, pleasant seaside town where the leading citizens find difficulty in avoiding referring to the "gentry." Almost to a man, the anti-Marketters there are people who worked and voted to put the 1945 Labour MP out and Jim Prior into Parliament in 1959.

"We are very British here in Southwold," affirmed the leader of the Southwold activists, Dr J. C. Leedham-Green. And looking across the South Green to the exquisitely gardened cottages, it was obvious that life in this charming backwater—2 Cranford of East Anglia—could be wholly satisfying.

It is this emotional attachment to the fading pattern of traditional English country town life that provides the motivation for most of the Southwold group, although Dr Leedham-Green will argue a case on national or international economic grounds. He has also taken the trouble to visit the EEC headquarters in Brussels to hear their side. He returned unconvinced.

Lowestoft is one of the three constituencies where Keep Britain Out is holding its own referendum on the Market, and will be the first to produce a result. Voting forms are in the post and the result is expected on July 26. At this stage in the Great Debate virtually everybody expects an anti-Market majority.

All along Jim Prior has discounted this or any other referendum. "I have my own ways of finding out the views

● **TODAY**, the Guardian series on the Common Market moves to the scene of the "great debate" in Lowestoft, the constituency of Mr Heath's front-line Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior. JOHN FAIR-HALL reports on a crop of local antagonisms.

of my constituents," he said. A particular objection is to the referendum's timing—before the pro-Market campaign has got under way.

One of the awkwardnesses of the referendum for Mr Prior is that the anti-Marketters insist that he gave his constituents a promise—a general election speeches—that he would vote according to the majority's wishes. Certainly this is what many people at his meetings, including local reporters, understood him to mean.

Mr Prior contends that he never went beyond a promise that if the electorate were against entry, his decision would take account of their views, but also of wider issues and the area's future prosperity. In other words, Jim's "in," whatever the referendum.

The fishing industry is not such a problem in Lowestoft as in areas such as Scotland or the South West. The big Lowestoft deep sea fleet fish the North Sea, mainly round the Dogger Bank, and so are not directly concerned with the retention of the 12-mile limits. They want the six-mile limits retained for fish conservation and this the Government is committed to.

The trawler owners' big worry is prices. They don't like the pricing arrangements of the Common Fishing Policy and want a guarantee that the Continentals will not ruin their market by dumping fish. Prices—a fish which the British appreciate but the Continentals will seldom eat—is the main fish for Lowestoft. Supply and demand have been kept in balance by a complete ban on foreign vessels landing fish.

In the pubs the fishermen still talk of casting loose the lines of any Continental fisherman who try to land fish at Lowestoft, whatever may be agreed with Brussels. The owners, however, talk of price guarantees, and if they were

forthcoming would probably accept Market entry without too much fuss.

Mr Prior also sees the deep sea fleet's problem as one of marketing. "The whole fishing issue is still wide open," he told Mr. "If the trawlers can get a good withdrawal price for plaice, then they're on a pig's back."

The inshore fishermen's case is more complicated. They want the full 12-mile limits retained, partly to conserve fish stocks, partly to keep trawlers from fouling up the two-mile long cod lines they lay at right angles to the shore. Their case is weakened by the fact that the lining usually takes place outside the six-mile limits, where British, Belgian, and French trawlers already have the right to fish, and it is usually cargo ships that foul their lines. There is also the point that the capital invested in the 22 registered Lowestoft inshore boats is only about £225,000, or the equivalent of say three big Suffolk farms.

The farmers generally accept the entry terms and some are looking forward to a few fat years on EEC cereals and beef prices. Jim Prior with his 300 acres is one of them, even though his farm income last year was well below the average.

In spite of Mr Prior's bristling confidence about the constituency's fruit growers—"They're efficient. They'll be all right"—the fruit growers remain worried. One of the half dozen big apple growers is a Keep Britain Out supporter.

Farmers, fishermen, and the Southwold group—all are significant, but all are minorities. Probably the majority of the electorate are going to be swayed by national rather than local arguments.

The local Labour Party is without a candidate at the moment, and so far has not involved itself in the debate.

TOMORROW: How the EEC would affect our global involvements

THE MARKET DEBATE: LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A 'dinosaur dignity' that claims respect

Sir,—One feels much less respect for the Peter Shores of this world than for the Neil Martens. While the latter rightly isolate the essence of the Common Market argument, political unification in a finite if long period with Europe, and oppose it with the dinosaur dignity of their type of Tory (I write as another type of Tory and a marketeer) (the former laboriously argue the statistics (which the Martens rightly ignore) and try to make a case on statistical grounds for turning down a settlement which their own Government was seeking and which their own Minister in charge of negotiations, George Thompson, says he would have been glad to accept. The Martens are easy to respect because they make it clear that no terms could satisfy them. The Shores are hard to take, although this is true of them, too, they cannot work up the honesty to say so.

K. Muir McKeivry, F.I.A.
49 Moor Green Lane,
Birmingham B13 8 NE.

Sir,—Your report on the Greenwich by-election may have done less than justice to the voters of this borough. If many others were presented with the same dilemma as myself then sympathy may not have been the main reason for the low turn-out.

What else could I do but abstain? For 25 years I have supported Labour, but as a convinced believer that Britain should join the European Community I could not bring myself to vote for a Labour candidate who is so strongly opposed to it. The Conservative candidate was a pro-Marketeer, but I could not vote for him either, because of other aspects of Conservative policy.

If, as now seems likely, Harold Wilson leads Labour into opposition to entry this will be the biggest act of political chicanery it has been my misfortune to experience. No wonder our socialist friends in Europe are becoming increasingly dismayed at what is happening here.

R. E. Martin,
66 Shooters Hill Road,
Blackheath, SE 3.

Life's labour lost

Sir,—Apart from a once-only flirtation with the Liberals I have always voted Labour, but I am beginning to have a horrible feeling that next time I may have to vote Tory on the Common Market issue.

Having travelled Europe fairly extensively within a business context I am generally very impressed with what I see particularly with all the EEC partners. It is an absolute "must" that we become a fully integrated part of Europe in the fullest possible sense and the present terms for our entry are as good as they will ever be and compare favourably with the terms negotiated by the previous government.

I am a strong Labour sym-

pathiser and feel that they are much fairer, more compassionate and certainly the party for the workers and by that I mean all workers including management. However, if the Labour Party is going to oppose EEC entry purely on negative and partisan grounds it can write off my support.

Conversely I expect it to gain support from Tory anti-market-ers for the worst possible reasons, they probably feeling just as sick as I would by voting for the Tories for the first time in my life.—Yours sincerely,

Derek Palmer,
40 Cobs Way,
New Haw,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

Power parity—at a price

Sir,—Thank you for the service you performed in reproducing in full (July 8) the text of the White Paper on the United Kingdom and the European Community.

How fine and optimistic the last sentence of your leading article sounds! But as I see it the establishment of yet another block aimed at parity with existing power units will contribute nothing to the achievement of global harmony. However much the Government, you and other "pro-Marketters" may dress it up, this grouping is, sad to say, almost exclusively motivated by the same old human weaknesses of greed, envy, and power mania—all of them detrimental in the extreme to stability and peace.

Little to fortify over-40s

Sir,—Anthony Harris (Guardian, July 8) talks of "the risk that some of our industries will be wiped out by the competition, as the Italians wiped out much of the domestic appliance industry in France and Germany." I think Mr Harris deserves praise for voicing this possibility, because as far as my reading on the subject of entry to the EEC is concerned he is in a minority of one.

If there are industries in this country which will be affected in the same way (and I am sure there are) what is going

whose seeds need soil of more unselfish fibre in which to take root, grow, and flourish.

I see no reason whatsoever why the British (like the Japanese, the Swiss, the Swedes) should not pursue indefatigably a policy of hard work at home and friendship, collaboration and trade with the peoples of the world at large—without any group membership to hamper and limit their global objectives. Our main preoccupation should be to ensure that the developing nations obtain a far greater and fairer share of global trade.—Yours truly,

Rosalind Schama,
108 Nell Gwynn House,
Sloane Avenue,
London SW 3.

to become of those people who will become redundant as a result? I am especially worried for those in the over-40 age group. It is known that they have the greatest difficulty in obtaining employment if they are made redundant at the present time, but if their skills also become redundant there is surely a distinct possibility that these people will be unemployed for the rest of their lives—a heavy price to pay.

Joseph A. Phillips,
6 Abbey Road,
Bingham,
Nottingham, NG13 8ED.

But the party is very much union based and with 20 branches of the anti-Market Transport and General Workers Union affiliated and a group of anti-Market schoolteachers actively against, feeling is anti-Market while decision awaits declaration of the national Labour line.

The agent reports a wave of Labour support. "People are helping us now who would have slammed the door on us at the general election," he said. Unemployment in the frozen food factories—Lowestoft's big employers—has been compounded the worries caused by price inflation.

As Minister and a close friend of the Prime Minister, Jim Prior brings to his constituency Great Debate the prestige of high office and this is likely to increase in pulling power as the October decision gets nearer.

But he also comes back to Lowestoft with a share of responsibility for rising prices. Local Tories as well as Labour supporters quote with irritation his advice to eat peaches if apples are too dear and the comment that housewives had been rather seriously Ted Heath's prices-at-a-stroke promise.

Mr Prior refutes any suggestion of losing touch with his constituents. "No member of the Government has closer contact with people in the street," he claimed.

From the start of this Government, he has been in the front line of the inflation and Market battle, he said, and in such circumstances few politicians could expect a smooth ride. He understood, he explained, if some of the Lowestoft Conservatives were worried when they saw their Member under attack.

That was not quite how people in Lowestoft put it. One lifelong Tory volunteered: "People here are getting the feeling that Jim is a bit dim."

But the pro-Market campaign has not yet got under way. The local Tory party officers are pro-Market to a man. Local advertising will start shortly and a series of public meetings begins on July 30.

Jim Prior is sure that public opinion will turn strongly towards the Market and is indeed already turning. Undoubtedly the tide is beginning to turn, but after the local low ebb, the flood has a long way to go to reach Market level high water.

Psychiatry: critic in perspective

Sir,—Your article in the Guardian (June 18) was somewhat misleading making me appear a malcontent knocking professional colleagues and British psychiatry indiscriminately. This is untrue.

My preface to "Sane Everything" was not directed against doctors but against brutality in institutions and misplaced loyalty which often covers up, condones and thus perpetuates such actions. I was reluctant to write the preface.

My allusion to "dud doctors" at a National Association for Mental Health Conference in 1963 was in answer to your own Miss Nesta Roberts's plea to the professionals to "let the public know what was wrong with the Mental Health Services."

My persistent objection, as member of a Hospital Management Committee, to a long waiting list for investigation, hospital care and treatment in Colchester was not of my colleagues but of the failure of the Health Services to deliver service to ill people when needed.

The fact that rare acts of brutality by attendant staff occur and that persistent absenteeism, neglect or professional incompetence of a very small minority of doctors is almost unassailable in the National Health Service seems to me to be wrong.

In pointing out, and refusing to perpetuate this unassailability I am not criticising the wonderful work, devotion and competence of the great majority of my colleagues whose esteem I value very highly.

Your article had one or two factual errors: I am Director of a State Hospital, not of the Department of Mental Hygiene; my American salary is not three times my English salary; in a mental hospital there are "glamorous admission wards," outpatient departments, many competent psychiatrists and a teaching programme as well as "long-stay" wards. To concentrate on the latter at the expense of the former would be negligent—to which I plead "not guilty."—Yours faithfully,

L. Russell Barton,
1600 South Avenue,
Rochester,
New York 14620.

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NESTA ROBERTS on the breaking of a French business and political scandal

Private property, public squalor

THE FUTURE of private property companies in France and the reputation of one of the most famous of them, the *Garantie Foncière*, are alike threatened by a series of frauds which have come to light after six months of intensive inquiry. They are the indirect but almost inevitable consequence of the boom in house and office property in Paris, where the price of the public at a time of international monetary instability, to put it another way, has provided unparalleled opportunities for the less scrupulous promoters.

Last week Mr. Robert Frenkel and his wife, NESTA ROBERTS, one of the largest property companies in the country with share capital of 100 million francs, were charged with fraud, breach of trust and offences in company law. The main basis of the charges is that, through a subsidiary company, M

Frenkel bought old property cheaply, refurbished it and sold it at a profit of 50 or even 100 per cent to the *Garantie Foncière*. The assets of the latter were thus greatly over-valued at the 10 or 12 per cent interest promised to shareholders could be paid only by tapping the capital provided by new subscribers.

M. and Mme Frenkel are now both in custody, awaiting the hearing of their case, which is expected to come up on July 27. The examining magistrate has taken the unusual step of refusing to allow their chosen advocate, M. Victor Rochecor, to communicate with them on the grounds that he had himself been closely and publicly connected with the company. The defendants, accordingly, will be represented by the *Balotier Albert Brunois*.

It is expected that charges will be brought against half a dozen other people connected with the firm, some of whom are members of the Frenkel family. Shareholders are likely to see their divi-

dends drop, but it is officially stated that the assets of the *Garantie Foncière* are "not negligible." The President of the Court of Commerce has appointed M. Beviere as provisional administrator of the group.

Next, proceedings have been opened against another company, the *Patrimoine Foncière*, established in 1968, which has a share capital of 140 million francs and has been paying dividends of 10.4 per cent. This company is accused of misleading publicity.

Three other property companies, *Terre et Pierre*, *Pontet-Claudures* and *Financier*, have been refused publicity by the committee for operations on the Bourse, and it is probable that they, too, will be the object of proceedings.

Until the end of last year, the president of the *Garantie Foncière* was M. Rives-Henry, a UDR Deputy for one of the Paris constituencies. In a statement M. Rives-Henry has said he held the post for only 14 months and resigned not because of the

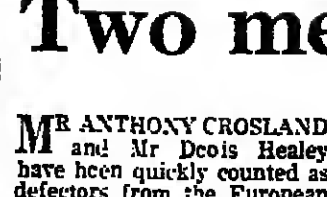
impending scandal but because of a new law forbidding Deputies to manage companies which involved the savings of the public. It has, however, been pointed out that a number of the irregularities with which the company is charged were committed during the period when he was at its head.

The *Patrimoine Foncière* is managed by an administrative company known as *Cofigra*. For the past month M. Claude Lipsky has acted as president of both companies. Until then, the president of the *Patrimoine Foncière* was M. André Roulland, a former UDR Deputy, who from 1964-1967 was a member of M. Pompidou's Cabinet when the latter was Prime Minister. M. Roulland resigned his presidency at the beginning of June.

The executive of the Socialist party, which met during the weekend, has called for the setting up of a parliamentary committee of inquiry into the functioning of property companies. It suggests that the *Garantie*

Foncière "scandal" coming after so many others shows once more the closeness of the ties between the government now in power and speculation in land and building.

The most pointed comment has come today from *L'Express*, "Unfortunately," writes Madame Giroud, "in all sorts of ways, over the years a complicity is established between those who revolve around power, from inclination or self interest, and those who exercise it. The seven years of power for the UDR has resulted in a complicated net of influences which, no doubt, any other party equally certain of holding the reins of government would have woven. Corruption is the rotten fruit of continuity. If that word shocks, call it what you wish. Friendship, good fellowship, mutual help, it is not the word that matters. It is what it inevitably produces. Affairs calculated — if one may so put it — to produce violent vomiting."



Two men in a boat

MR ANTHONY CROSLAND and Mr. Denis Healey have been quickly counted as defectors from the European wing of the Labour Party. Yet, the interpretation put upon their latest statements reflects the growing tendency to view the situation in the Labour Party in terms of black and white, for or against, and "where were you, Daddy, in the Great Debate?" For a great many MPs that is not yet the situation: among the 100 signatories of the famous Guardian advertisement there is a 50:50 split of Europe-for or against, and there is a group of politically motivated men and women eager to push the party to the extreme position of opposition to the Community (the British under Labour would quit) and in the meanwhile only too delighted to use the issue to change the ideological balance of the leadership in their favour.

But between these two relatively small factions is a much larger group which is prepared to be guided by the circumstances and pressures when the time comes and, like Mr. Crosland, ready to weigh the cause of party unity against the European cause. This tendency now embraces at least half the signatories to the Guardian advertisement and there are a number of instinctive opponents to entry too who are sensible enough not to turn the controversy into an inner-party cannibalism.

Now let it be said that neither Mr. Crosland nor Mr. Healey's position is wholly admirable. Both of them have fish to fry and are capable of being "frying-pan" politicians. Mr. Healey's problem is that he needs to remain the man in the middle and can afford neither to nail himself to Mr. Roy Jenkins's cross nor to be caught in the wake of Mr. James Callaghan's resurrection. Mr. Healey has said nothing to indicate that he is against joining the Common Market and the fact is that he is in favour. He backed one wrong horse in suspecting that Pompidou would say "No." He was dead right in 1967 when he argued in the Cabinet that the official advice was correct about General de Gaulle's attitude and Mr. Wilson's and Lord

George-Brown's optimism ill-founded. The weakest link in Mr. Healey's case is his argument that there will be another chance, under Labour, but his strongest point is to argue, conditionally, that it is not a good idea to join the Common Market now and at the same time persist in a non-growth strategy. Mr. Healey has dug himself rabbit holes but he hasn't yet announced his disappearance down them.

Nor has Mr. Crosland. He has not declared how he will vote and he considers that anybody who declares himself in advance, for or against, wants his political head seen to, Mr. Crosland has invested a lot of energy in campaigning for election to the Labour Party's national executive committee. That he should consider this so important and worth so much of his time is wholly to his credit. There is no man on the Opposition front bench who has taken opposition so seriously. Mr. Crosland has regarded it as a full time job, and, for a fraction of the salary, behaved, literally, as a "shadow" Minister. He remains wholly in favour of Britain in the Common Market but, delighting as he does in taking complicated positions, he purports to place the question around tenth (we must allow him some heroic role in his order of priorities).

What is emerging from the unpopularity of the Labour Party is a tendency not unlike the "Keep Calm and Carry On" of the early 1940s. This was an informal alliance of MPs, of which John Strickland was the most prominent, who in the unpleasantness of the 1940s, he purports to place the question around tenth (we must allow him some heroic role in his order of priorities).

Mr. Wilson would obviously like if he can to "unite" the party on this basis: his problems are that he is a former Prime Minister who has given hostages to statesmanship, that his personal credibility is greatly at issue, and that he has become addicted to the small print of official argument. He is obsessed

with what he previously said or didn't say and what is said or not said in the flow of White Papers from the government of the day which seems to mistake for the process of government.

Mr. Wilson's problems are a matter for special consideration. Mr. Healey and Crosland, however, can still afford some wild oats. Neither has yet proved himself promiscuous, only revealed a tendency towards fickleness. They are poised now between their marriage of convenience and the mistress of their convictions. And they are not alone — far from it.

For this reason it is nearly meaningless to talk about a shift in the balance of the Shadow Cabinet. For a long while the Shadow Cabinet has not been in the position to contain or accommodate a fundamental split on Europe. Mr. Crosland and Mr. Healey have not indicated that they cannot be regarded as last-ditchers.

But they remain, and a majority in the Shadow Cabinet — including, probably, Mr. Wilson — remain in favour of avoiding a total declaration against Europe and a commitment to pull out; against being dictated to by the conference and the trade unions; in favour of a free vote if it can be arranged; against splitting the party, allowing a witch hunt or "being beastly to Roy."

These are now the most important considerations for the Labour Party. If Mr. Healey can carry the question on the strength of his own votes then Mr. Healey, Mr. Crosland and all other Labour MPs will enjoy a greater freedom of action, either to vote with their party or against it. At this moment they do not know, and cannot know, whether there will be a free vote or not. They do not know what public opinion will be saying then nor what will be the general political atmosphere or the state of the economy or the direction of the Government's policy for the economy. All they have done is to indicate which side they will be on in the worst possible of all scenarios. If the Labour Party can retain its life wish and the Government show a little sense, it may yet not be necessary for Labour MPs to walk to heel, goats to the right and sheep to the left.

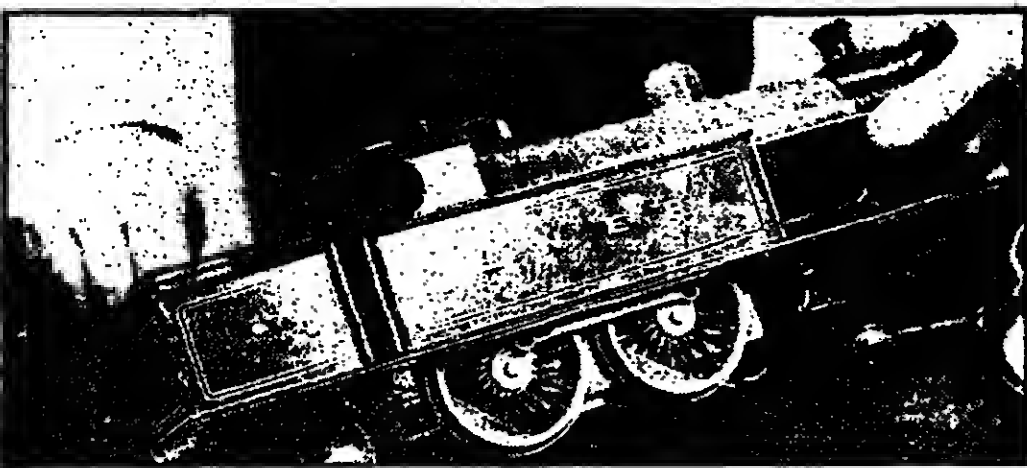
DENNIS BARKER meets the model men

Gauge of success

has been so successful in selling quaint overpriced house property of rather daft buyers.

At first a few people in the enclosed but rapidly broadening world of model railways raised eyebrows at such tactics: especially those who thought they recognised themselves as the originals of some of the extraordinary characters, such as the Colonial Dwarf, a six-foot-six Canadian who answers the letters in the mail order side of the Chuffs business.

"Now," says one of the partners, 32-year-old Mr



Peter Hunt, an ex-advertising man, "people are disappointed if the characters don't keep on appearing, so we have to keep on trotting them out, and thinking up new ones."

It is a strange sort of world altogether, these days, the model railway collectors: in some ways as unpredictable as the fictional one of the Chuffs. Some electric and clockwork locomotives are selling at ten times what they cost, new, like the 40-year-old 0-4-2 GWR suburban Dean tank engine now priced at £145. Genuine old models

of the engine described inelegantly as "The Fiddler" because of its messy proportions, now sell at £180 (new reproductions, £25). Customers who, if not as visibly curable as Dracula or Gesteau Lil, are often picturesque.

Mr David Fuest, the other partner of Chuffs, recalls the distinguished scientist who has so many locomotives of so much rolling stock in every room of his large house that the model railways are valued at more than the house. A taxi driver, getting tired at meal times, will pop into the

shop regularly and spend 50p more than 50p. Another customer will abandon a purchase and flee the shop if anyone else comes in; almost as if he were buying pornography: in fact he buys nothing but clockwork locomotives coloured green.

Tut, tut. What a reprehensible way for grown men to behave, coveting with Gesteau Lil and a clockwork model of the Royal Scot when they could be boring everyone to death by talking politics or, better still, putting men out of work or declaring war on somebody.

MISCELLANY UP THE NILE

GENERAL NUMERIS's revolutionary Government in hartum has recently been inducing an intensive public relations campaign to persuade outsiders that the 15-year-old war in Southern Sudan is now virtually over and its new enlightened policy regional autonomy is really working. Not long ago the government invited the British Ambassador and his staff to fly down to Khartoum, the provincial capital of Khartoum, and see for themselves how puny the Anyanya terrorist movement now is.

Ministers felt they were on reasonably safe ground since, a few days before, their troops had attacked one of the largest Anyanya camps in the depths of the bush and did not expect trouble. In the attack the Anyanya army captured thousands of weapons which had been thrown into a nearby river when the Anyanya camp was destroyed. It also retrieved some of the fish.

Supplies of food not being easily varied down the river, the General's staff asked upon the tuna fish as a most appropriate gift for a visiting ambassadorial party and put it on the menu for lunch the next day. Unfortunately, its immersion in river water had not been to improvement and a few hours later the entire party and every senior official in the Sudanese Southern Command was stricken with a most terrible illness.

The Ambassador, who is not very young man, had to retire to bed for five days and as even on a drip feed, the general and all his staff were still vomiting the next day, and one of the visitors who bought he had recovered sufficiently to take a promised ride in a helicopter was rather disconcerted to find when he got to the local airport that the helicopter pilot had been smitten.

Had the Anyanya realised the extent of the tuna fish epidemic, they could easily have walked into Khartoum and taken the place almost without a blow. The Anyanya, incidentally, take their name from a local snake poison.



Abu Simbel: long trek

When a certain Miscellany scout went to the top of the tower to inquire why he was told that the telescopes had been removed "because there are not enough tourists these days."

VLADIMIR VINOGRADOV, Russia's Ambassador to Egypt and probably the Kremlin's most highly powered diplomat, was waiting at Cairo airport the other day. All the other diplomats and the ceremonial guard had left since protocol no longer required them to be present. The same Miscellany scout thought it an opportune moment to ask the man who had recently pulled off the new 15 year peace-treaty for an interview. Vinogradov thought for a moment and then, with eyes twinkling, said in flawless English: "What about?"

TOURISTS who make the long trip up the Nile to see Abu Simbel reinstated above the rising waters of Lake Nasser have been in for a few disappointments recently. The airport at Aswan has been closed for a couple of months while the Russians rearranged their missiles, so

hopeful visitors have had to make the first stage of their trek by train. The journey takes about 17 hours.

In Aswan they pay £13 for a ticket on an ancient hydrofoil. They have to get up at 4 a.m., drive for an hour through various road blocks, and then board the oily craft for a journey which they then learn will take them some five hours through the heat of the day. The hydrofoil has such a bad reputation for breakdowns, uncleaned toilets and poor service that a letter of complaint about it even got into the official Government gazette in Cairo.

After five hours, and with a bit of luck from the Pharaohs, the visitor arrives at Abu Simbel where he climbs a steep path, pays another pound for actually going inside the temple, and after only an hour has to descend again for the five-hour journey, back to Aswan, the taxi ride back to the hotel, to the station, then the 17-hour train journey back to Cairo.

THE UNITED NATIONS' Food and Agriculture team at Aswan is working on a fishery project to stock Lake Nasser and compensate for the loss of the sardine industry in the Nile Delta. The sardines have gone away because no more silt is coming down the river. One of the advisers on the Aswan fishery scheme is a splendidly bearded eccentric called Ricky. He was born in Darjeeling, and for about 15 years was of all things mechanic to the Appleton lifeboat in North Devon.

When Ricky isn't training Nubian fishermen, he takes his diving wet suit and air-compressor to the nearby Russian officers' camp where the UN team has permission to use the precious swimming pool (at Aswan the temperature is often more than 120°F these days).

The former mechanic to the Appleton lifeboat is a great hit with the Russians. When he appears at their club they all applaud and chant "machine, machine," and gather round the pool to watch him dive. Once high jumps got a bit out of hand. They poured a bottle of the local Coca Cola down his snorkel.

RICHARD GOTT in Dar-es-Salaam, Monday, on the latest kind of university confrontation.

Chaos Wagogo

BOTH students and teachers at the University of Dar-es-Salaam have voted to boycott classes until Mr. Symonds Akivaga, the Kenyan president of their students' organisation, is brought back to the university campus. Akivaga, a popular student leader who recently returned from a visit to freedom fighters in neighbouring Mozambique, was escorted from the campus on Friday by police in the presence of a para-military field force unit, normally used for riot control. He was subsequently put on a plane for Nairobi.

The presence of a para-military unit in the university, increasingly common in Europe and Latin America, has caused dismay among academic circles here. There is little doubt that if the University Council, which meets in emergency session tomorrow, does not resolve the problem promptly the university's difficulties will assume the proportions of a national crisis.

The university unrest has come to a head only a few days after graduation ceremonies last Wednesday that marked completion of the university's first year as a separate entity, independent of the University of East Africa. On that occasion, in the presence of President Nyerere, the university's Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Pius Msekwa, uttered a few apparently innocuous remarks about how well things were going, that threw the extremely radicalised student body into a state of apoplexy.

The chairman of the University Council, Mr. Amos Nsekela who is also chairman of the National Insurance Company and National Bank of Commerce, did not make matters any better by likening the university to a State-owned business in which students and faculty (workers and management) jointly handle the investment of the people of Tanzania. Such remarks go down no better in Dar-es-Salaam than they do in Warwick, especially at a time when the country's State-owned enterprises are coming increasingly under attack for bureaucratic incompetence and overspending.

Infuriated by the way in which they felt Msekwa had misled the Chancellor about the real state of affairs at the university, the student organisation sent him a toughly worded open letter calling on him to meet with them to discuss their grievances. The letter was signed by the student president, Mr. Akivaga, for long regarded by the administration as a troublemaker. In an all too familiar scenario, the

university authorities then ordered the "rustication" of Akivaga, claiming his letter was libellous and his behaviour insubordinate. Due probably to an administrative bung, the para-military force arrived to enforce the rustication order when only a couple of policemen had been asked for.

But the damage had been done, and the situation made worse when the party newspaper, "The Nationalist," revealed that Akivaga had actually been packed off to Kenya.

At a mass meeting on Friday night, students called for the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor and voted unanimously to boycott classes until their president is reinstated. The following morning the academic staff, aware of the militancy of the students and perturbed by the invasion of hallowed precincts by licentious soldiery, called for a return to work on the basis of the return of Akivaga and an agreement that all sectors of the university should meet together to ensure that such crises should be avoided in future.

Msekwa claimed he had consulted with Chancellor Nyerere before taking action, but the President with proper sense of priorities flew three hundred miles inland on Saturday morning to arid land around Dodoma, where more than a quarter of a million people from the Wagogo tribe have suddenly decided to move into the Government's Ujamaa "cooperative" villages, which have facilities for barely fifty thousand. Nyerere, who places to live and work with the underprivileged and deposed Wagogo for an indefinite period, has given strict orders that he is not to be troubled with other problems.

The University of Dar-es-Salaam, like most universities in Africa, is modelled on those in the developed West. Consequently it suffers the same traumas. This year from Abidjan to Addis Ababa and from Khartoum to Rabat, the students have been in revolt. They will continue to be until their places of higher learning reflect the values of their own societies and not those of the industrialised West.

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Founder of BSR bids £6M for BSA

Birmingham Small Arms, the ailing motorcycle and engineering group, has received a partial takeover offer from Dr Daniel McDonald, founder of BSR, the Monarch record changer group and till last year the company's biggest shareholder.

The offer, 50p a share for not less than 50 per cent and not more than 60 per cent of BSA's capital, will be studied by the BSA board later this week. It is worth between £5 millions and £6 millions.

Dr McDonald, who is making the offer through his Bermuda-based private company, Vision Enterprises, is planning to diversify BSA's product range if his offer is successful as well as expanding existing operations.

Diversification could mean vacuum cleaners: Dr McDonald, resident in Switzerland for tax purposes, recently designed a new product which is being test-marketed in West Germany. The cleaners are made at a factory which he bought of his old company, BSR.

Before Dr McDonald's offer becomes firm, however, he wants the details of the company's finances, currently suffering from losses which are expected to exceed £1 million for the current year.

He also runs the risk of opposition. The most likely counter-bidder mentioned yesterday was the giant Tube Investments, an important BSA supplier.

Delay over Pergamon report by DTI starts row with City

By CHARLES RAW

The affairs of Mr Robert Maxwell and Pergamon Press are once again behind a new row building up between the City and the Department of Trade and Industry.

At issue is the publication of the official Department reports on the affairs of Pergamon and International Learning Systems Corporation, the door-to-door encyclopaedia firm whose losses helped to destroy the reputation of Maxwell's controversial business.

City fury

The row is over the fact that the Department of Trade and Industry, in the face of persistent agitation on the part of a number of parties, is seriously considering not publishing the reports.

This possibility has not only amazed but infuriated large sections of the City.

In the first place the takeover panel under Lord Shawcross is indignant. (The panel was instrumental in getting the Department to order the inspections in the first place.)

Also angry are the institu-

tional shareholders of Pergamon, and a number of merchant banks closely involved in the original fracas. And the Stock Exchange would, I gather, consider publication of the reports as a necessary condition for restoring the quotation of Pergamon shares.

Finally the inspectors themselves, Mr R. O. C. Stable, QC and Sir Ronald Leach, head of Peat Marwick, are said to be so anxious as to have thought of publishing the report of their own hat.

Most of these people have made their views clear to Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry. But Mr Davies did nothing to ease their fears. He told Parliament in a written answer last Wednesday that "he had received on June 9 from the inspectors appointed, Mr R. O. C. Stable, QC, and Sir Ronald George Leach, FCA, a report of the affairs of International Learning Systems Corporation Ltd and an interim report on the affairs of the Pergamon Press Ltd. The question of publication is receiving consideration."

This shows that the Department has already been sitting on the reports for over a month. And it is just not a case of wait-

ing for a "final" report: the inspectors have gone as far as they can and it is only labelled "interim" for technical reasons.

Mr Maxwell, in a deal in which his family firm, Maxwell Scientific, will repay £1.5 million to Pergamon, was readmitted to the board of Pergamon in April. At the same time Pergamon said its accounts for the year to last September would be out in a month or two and then the company would apply to have its quotation restored. In view of the attitude of the takeover panel, hacked, it would seem, by the Stock Exchange, this would not be successful unless the Department's reports were also published.

Unconditional

The Department itself is not required to publish the reports. The inspectors were appointed under Section 165 of the Companies Act, which means that one report must go to the company. The company is not required to show it to its shareholders: and in this case it has been suggested that only the company's board should see the reports. Shareholders can ask the Department if they too may see the reports, but the Department can decide, on the individual merits of each application, whether to hand one out. But it may refuse unconditionally.

It is hard to think of good reasons for not publishing a Department report, although I understand that the Department has argued in the past that publishing the findings of its inspectors can put it in a legal dilemma. But in this case, after all the furore and publicity, there can be no serious argument. The report was called for to set the public's mind at rest and that can only be done by publication.

GM set to raise Truman offer

By LINDSAY VINCENT

A COUNTER-OFFER for Truman Hanbury Buxton by Grand Metropolitan now seems certain. It will probably come within the next 48 hours and judging from yesterday's fast-moving events, chances are better than even that it will be recommended by the Truman board.

As its merchant banker poured over projections and wrestled with new terms, Grand Metropolitan brought itself time yesterday by pushing Truman's share price well above the level of Watney's £39 millions bid.

The other significant development was a statement from Truman that GM had offered specific assurances about the level of redundancies should any offer be successful.

Furthermore, Truman decided to reveal all about last week's boardroom division over the Watney Mann offer and disclosed that Watney had been accepted only after Truman's chairman, Mr D. A. Pease, had used his casting vote.

GM was unable to put a firm figure on the number of Truman shares it picked up yesterday but market sources estimated the figure to be as much as 300,000. By paying up to 380p a share, 30p above Watney's "agreed" offer and nearly 65p above GM's original offer, Watney Mann was prevented from increasing its 18.2 per cent holding.

Meanwhile, Whitehead, which has 10.7 per cent of Truman, has been in a position to swing the situation either way, still maintained that it might launch a bid.

Whitehead had been "continually in touch" with Truman yesterday, Mr Frederick Bennett, Whitehead's deputy chairman, said and whatever happens, Whitehead would do what would be best for Truman.

Economy still stagnant in April quarter

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The latest figures for industrial production, published yesterday, confirm the impression created by last week's employment figures that the economy is still in recession.

According to the Central Statistical Office, production in the three months ended April was 0.5 per cent lower than in the previous three months. Although much of this drop is explained by the effects of the Ford strike, there is little doubt that output as a whole is still stagnating and manufacturing output weakening.

The Treasury is expecting a revival of activity this year as the effects of the April tax cuts, the reduction in SET, and higher child allowances (both this month) start filtering through. So far the chief signs of a recovery have been a slight revival of retail sales and the rise in industrial production in April—which is now seen to have slackened off in May. Britain's factories are now producing about the same level as in the first quarter of last year.

Since then industry has been laying off surplus labour continuously (as last week's employment figures confirm) with the result that productivity—output per person employed—has increased by almost 3 per cent.

With manufacturers' stocks still at a high level it is not clear when output will resume its upward course. The steel industry, which is generally a good indicator, is not expecting a revival until the autumn.

According to the CSO, the index of industrial production dropped 1.0 points in May to 124.5 while the index for manufacturing industry alone fell 1.4 points to 127.3.

On a three-monthly com-

parison manufacturing output was falling at an annual rate of 4.4 per cent. But the Ford strike, which ended at the beginning of April, has obviously distorted the true trend.

Among individual industries food, drink and tobacco increased their output by 3.8 per cent in the three months ended May compared with the previous three months. But metal manufacture, which includes steel, fell by 7.4 per cent during the same period when textiles were down 1.5 per cent and chemicals down 1.4 per cent.

Another indicator published yesterday showed that sales of the motor trade in May were 15 per cent higher than a year earlier, which is slightly higher than the 13 per cent rise recorded in the first four months of the year.

Much of the rise was a result of price increases though sales of new motor vehicles (at current prices) were 25 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Market capital changes agreed

The Common Market countries yesterday agreed to Britain's timetable for freeing capital movements—and a British spokesman in Brussels emphasised that the freedom applied only to movements between members of the enlarged community. This means that there is nothing so far to abolish exchange control and the continued existence of the investment dollar premium.

Britain had asked in May for a five-year transition on capital movements. Until yesterday the EEC wanted quicker progress.

Under the five-year plan Britain would ease the restrictions on three classes of transactions at different times. This would spread the effect resulting from foreign exchange flows over the full transition period to which Britain had agreed.

Assuming Britain joins the EEC on January 1, 1978, the timetable for removing exchange controls would be: on many direct investments as soon as Britain joins and the rest soon afterwards; personal investments by mid-1978, affecting people buying homes in the EEC, and other portfolio investments by the end of 1977.

'Non-tariff barriers' will end inside six

Industry will benefit from removal of non-tariff barriers if Britain joins the Common Market, Mr John Davies said last night. The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry said that "the likely development of the largest community will be to direct itself towards the removal of the non-tariff barriers that constitute a far greater deterrent to active competition than do tariffs themselves."

Speaking at a Mansion House banquet inaugurating the International Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Exhibition, Mr Davies enthusiastically forecast that the sweeping aside of "artificial and frustrating obstacles" would afford the kind of opportunities needed to enable concerns to aim at wider markets, "bringing into play the composite technical abilities of individual companies and countries."

British industry, Mr Davies said, should act now to develop its commercial strategies, ready for entry into the Common Market, and the "freer competitive climate that awaits them."

Mr Davies said that what was needed now "is the rapid evolution of a no-frontier mentality, water-tight national compartments are on the way out, the sooner we all start thinking beyond these compartmentalised better for us individually, as a nation, for us Commonwealth, and I believe, for the globe."

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Cut-price war pushing UK out of micro market

By PETER RODGERS

GENERAL ELECTRIC Company's decision last weekend to cut back sharply in a sophisticated electronic component business—microcircuits—highlights the crisis in one of Britain's most advanced technology industries.

The company became another casualty in a worldwide price war when staff were told that heavy losses, thought to be about £1 million a year, were forcing it to pull out of the mass production end of micro-circuits.

GEC's move came a week after an announcement by Plessey that it was severely cutting its numerical control business. Both industries were singled out by the Labour Government for special encouragement because they were technically advanced, "with excellent growth prospects."

GEC says that in future it will stick to specialised high-technology circuits and leave standard high volume products alone. This withdrawal may be embarrassing for the National Research Development Corporation which lent the company over £1 million for its integrated circuit business, with repayment based on a levy on future sales. These will clearly be considerably lower than envisaged.

GEC is the biggest of the three British companies which make micro circuits—the

others are Plessey and Ferranti—and its retrenchment means a big cut in Britain's stake in the industry, which is small but of enormous future importance. The industry will eventually supply much of the electronics for both computers and automation devices and for consumer products such as television sets and the controls for washing machines. Computer hardware may become synonymous with micro-circuits.

The Government thought microcircuits important enough to guarantee a £5 million loan from the NRDC to the three British companies—this included the embarrassing loan to GEC—only nine months before the price war began. Since last summer sales by number of these minute but extremely complicated devices have soared but sales by value only went up 8 per cent in the UK last year to £18 millions. During the sixties the industry grew by an average of nearly 30 per cent a year and at one stage it doubled in a year. GEC said that the price of the most popular type of circuit has dropped 50 per cent already this year.

Sales in Britain this year are expected to be £22 millions give or take a million or two, of which about a third will be wholly manufactured in Britain. Of that third well under half

would have been made by the three British-owned companies—less now because of GEC—with the rest manufactured by companies such as Texas Instruments of USA and Mullard, the Philips subsidiary which is probably the highest manufacturer here.

The British-based manufacturers have been desperately, but so far fruitlessly, asking the Government for some form of tariff protection against cut-price American circuits. Prices have dropped because of over-capacity in the USA—which has forced a number of big US companies out of microcircuits—and because many American companies have cheap labour manufacturing bases in places in the Far East such as Taiwan.

In fact, the tables have been turned on Japanese companies, including Mitsubishi and Nippon Electric, which are being forced to cut back production of microcircuits because of a sharp increase in cut price imports from America and a drop in demand for desk top calculators which use micro-circuits.

The British manufacturers have gone for specialisation in order to survive. GEC's move away from mass production brings it in line with Plessey—which has always concentrated on custom-designed low volume circuits—and Ferranti, which is moving that way.

The move to small-scale specialisation means that unless something drastic is done there will be no big British-owned producers to compete with the high volume giants such as Texas Instruments, the US company which is an important supplier to the microcircuit manufacturers, will have little immediate effect in Britain.

Last year Mullard lost £1.25 millions on integrated circuits—perhaps a quarter of sales—and is happy to be losing only £800,000 this year. Ferranti lost £350,000 or £1.8 millions sales, cut prices to cut this to £250,000, lost this year on slightly lower sales.

Plessey is also losing money, and GEC, of course, lost £1 million.

The prospects for the British companies inside the Common Market are poor unless they link with continental manufacturers, a number of whom are considerably stronger but show few signs of wanting to get closer. In fact the league table in the computer industry—in which Britain's ICL is the most successful European company—is reversed in microcircuits where Philips of Holland and SGS of Italy are strong.

Even so the chances of a strong Common Market industry are not improved by reports that SGS is discussing a far-reaching link with Motorola, the US giant.

B. Land sells building firms

British Land has sold Humphreys Homes, its remaining sales, and work in progress, to Marc Gregory of Molesey, Surrey. The company has also sold the other trading and industrial subsidiaries which is acquired with the takeover of Haylebridge Investment Trust.

CITY COMMENT

Preview of our problem

THE NIXON GAME plan for US economic recovery appears to be held up by a dispute over the kick-off. According to the latest survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, consumer buying intentions have turned down again. Consumers, the board reports, are now much more hopeful about the future of the economy, but are withholding their spending until their hopes become facts.

Unfortunately the Nixon plan relies on the revival of consumer spending to start the recovery.

The economy is waiting for the consumer, the consumer is waiting for the economy. This is how the board sums it up. This is important news for two reasons. First, the US is still the biggest single market for British exports, and imports in the US are highly sensitive to the rate of consumer spending. A lagged US economy is bad for our balance of payments and growth rate, and the ever-gloomy Elliott Janeway is by no means the only authority who thinks that by now the hope of a really strong US economy is fading away. Ever since the efforts to revive the US economy started, it's been a matter of jam the day after tomorrow—or rather the year after.

The second importance of the US experience is, of course, that it is so like our own. We, too, are trying to revive a flat economy, and relying on the consumer to get the game started. And we, too, are suffering from a reluctance by consumers to spend their money. We, too, have seen a lot of fiscal relaxation leaking away into personal and company savings. And when the US union leader George Meany describes the economic situation as "just plain lousy" and accuses the Treasury Secretary of not understanding the problem, he is taking the words out of Mr Feather's mouth.

Recently Mr Heath has even taken up Mr Nixon's strategy of trying to scold the economy back into confidence and plenty. (It is pleasant to imagine Mr Heath playing Lady Catherine de Bourgh, who used to "scold her tenants into harmony and plenty.")

The only effect in the US has been to discredit Mr Nixon, not to mention numerous economic forecasters who only believe what they can quantify. There is a lesson here not only for the Government (which seems very reluctant to learn) but for investors (who should hold no doctrines). It is surely a little early in the day to indulge in a hull market in anticipation of favours to come.

Preview of our problem

THE QUESTION is not whether we are about to be dosed, but whether the medicine will work. Study of the same syndrome across the Atlantic is discouraging.

REDLAND HOLDINGS

Evaporating benefits

WHEN REDLAND reported unchanged interim profit figures of £400,000 last week, seven months ago we suggested two things. First, that the company was heading for a sharp profit rise in spite of the almost static level of the building industry, and secondly, that the shares at 45p had strong counter-cyclical appeal.

Yesterday, with the shares now at 88p, the company disclosed a £2 millions boost in pre-tax profit to a record £7.17 millions and an even sharper jump in attributable profits—£1 million to a shade under £2.5 millions.

The recovery can be traced to several factors but none of them a buoyant market. Basically, when Redland ran into serious problems in the UK during the second half of 1976-77 it emerged with losses of £400,000 but raised from the experience. Sales targets in 1977-78 were hopelessly optimistic, leading to uneven production runs and a stock problem which could come from the overhead budget.

In the second half of the latest year, however, the company had the twofold benefit of an exceptionally mild winter and price increases for products which could come from the overloaded stockpile.

With a profit of around £300,000, the US firm has contributed some £700,000 to the £2 millions group profit increase while in the US, where the Prismo road-making company lost £250,000 in 1976-77, it swung over to a marginal profit. The rest of the profit boost reflected yet another good result from West Germany (subject of some gloom in recent brokers' circulars on Redland) and Australia.

Having raised its prices by 30 per cent over the past 18 months and with the latest building estimates now predicting only marginal growth for the rest of the year, the question now is what lies in store for Redland in 1977-2. On the question of UK turnover, the answer is little growth at best. Overseas, the Australian company will be affected by that country's economic squeeze and West Germany must surely now start to slow up in line with building estimates, and Redland's inability to command much more of the market than its present high figure.

But there should be some interest below the line. Red-

land's tax charge for 1970-71 represents some 52 per cent of pre-tax profit, (the ruling company rate is 30 per cent), partly because of a difference with the tax authorities on how to allow depreciation at the Fleeton brickworks. These have been sold so while pre-tax profits are unlikely to show much improvement this year, earnings should rise as a result of a normal tax provision.

Of course, all forward projections could be thrown away by an adverse winter and by the shares now on a P/E of 20.3 this is something for the market to ponder.

LEX SERVICES

A grand design crumbles

A WEEK in politics is a long time. So are a couple of months in business. In April, with merchant banker Rothschilds acting as marriage broker, Lex Services Group bought Mr B. Z. Immanuel's Conduit Holdings for a little over £5 millions.

Conduit came to the market in December, 1969, when employment agencies were in vogue. Subsequently a series of acquisitions aimed at diversification brought Conduit into the public relations, technical writing and publishing businesses but left the shares with a stock market image about as fashionable as the ill-fated "sex" dress.

Just before the Lex bid in April the shares were valued at 99p compared with a high of 230p and an issue price of 150p. The 154p per share bid by Lex rescued Rothschilds from some embarrassment.

Lex, following the threadbare traditions of the takeover game, issued a statement commending the bid and its logic to shareholders. The ingenious phrase "service to commerce group" was used to explain how the hotch potch of Conduit's interests fitted into the Lex Services Group.

Barely had Lex stated its philosophy than it began to undermine it with the sale of Streets Public Relations. Later in the month came a stock exchange council investigation into share dealings in Conduit prior to the Lex bid announcement.

Yesterday the music started again. Mr Immanuel, it seems, has already grown tired of retirement and wants something to keep him busy. For its part Lex has given up the grand design of "serving commerce" in return for the £481,000 Mr Immanuel is offering for Conduit's subsidiaries Interurope, Link Information Services, Editorial Press and Publicity Services, Engineering Writing Services, and Bethlehem Properties.

French interest cut

In another move to cut liquidity, the Bank of France yesterday reduced the rate of interest it pays on short-term commercial bills from 5½ to 5½. The authorities are worried about the effect that last week's inflow of hot money may have in expanding domestic credit and this decision should make commercial banks less inclined to sell their bills in exchange for cash. At the same time by putting French interest rates below those on the Euro-dollar market it should dis-

courage investors from switching into francs.

This is the second step of a policy which the Bank of France raised the banks' minimum reserves on both outstanding deposits and loans and there are threats of further action if these two steps do not have the required effect.

Some dealers thought that another \$50 million may be flowed into Paris yesterday, time by putting French interest rates below those on the Euro-dollar market it should dis-

CHUBB

Year to 31st March 1977.

Results
The spread of Chubb security in both the crime and fire fields has enabled the Company to repeat the record profit figures of last year, with Group profit after tax of £2,214,000, as compared with £1,934,000.

The Directors are recommending a final dividend of 13% making a total of 17% against 15% last year.

Trading
There has been a considerable enlargement of our stake in Europe with the acquisition in February 1977 of the Dutch company, Lips & Gispem. As this company was acquired very near to the end of our financial year no profits have been included in the Chubb accounts.

The U.K. based companies produced some very good results with overall profits considerably in excess of those for last year. Total Group profits have, however, been affected by a variety of adverse circumstances in our overseas companies which, with the exception of Canada, did not achieve our expectations.

Prospects
At a time when the criminal statistics and those relating to fire hazards show substantial increases, we are budgeting for greater turnover and profits for this current year.

Salient points from the Accounts

Year to 31st March	1977	1976
	£000	£000
Turnover	47,205	41,494
Group Profit before Tax	3,834	3,803
Taxation	1,517	1,764
Group Net Profit after Taxation	2,214	1,934
Ordinary dividends for the year	1,149 (17%)	1,011 (15%)

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Chubb & Son Limited, 14/22 Tottenham Street, London W1P 0AA. Telephone: 01-537 2377

China trade rules eased

Trading links with China are to be improved, the Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday. Changes in licensing arrangements, coming into force next Monday, reflected Government moves to bring UK trade with China on to the same basis as with the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Many goods previously only allowed in by individual licence from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union will be transferred to open general import licences and for the first time China is being allowed to export some goods to Britain using open individual licence arrangements.

Lonrho 'in fine shape'

Mr A. H. Ball, chairman of Lonrho, said yesterday that Lonrho "has never been in better shape than it is now." He reaffirmed that the company's profits for the year to the end of September would surpass the previous year, and said Lonrho was "very optimistic" about prospects for its South African platinum mining project and the outlook for the platinum.

Mr Ball's statement followed a sharp decline in the company's share price from 88p to 66p prompted largely by adverse press reports about Lonrho.

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PICKERING

MARKET REPORT

Seven week high for index

Buyers were out in force at the start of a new Stock Exchange account yesterday and it was the leading shares which attracted most of the attention as the Institute of Directors pointed to the "big names" as being the chief beneficiaries from Britain's entry into the EEC.

Gains among these issues carried the Financial Times index up 8.2 to 244.4 at the close, its highest one-day rise since May 10, and the best level for seven weeks. It was virtually all one-way traffic around the other industrial sections, with stores strong on renewed hopes for some early moves towards reflation.

Meanwhile, gilt-edged securities were enjoying a further heavy demand—particularly in the pre-lunch period—still on yield considerations following the terms of the Government's two new "tax" issues. Gains were widespread and ranged to 1 point.

Industrial leaders climbed by anything up to 9p on further recognition of their Common Market potential. ICI were that amount higher at 285p. Engineering were in good form, encouraged by the Institute of Directors' demand for a Government review of investment incentives. BSA rose 11p to 55p on the partial bid (not more than 60 per cent) from Vision Enterprises.

Building issues shrugged aside the less hopeful "little nifty" report on housing starts to finish with a preponderance of gains, while hopes for an early Government move to stimulate the economy moved a number of sharp gains among stores. GUSP, for example, rose 17p to 87p.

In a firm brewery section, Truman bounded another 30p to 380p on hopes for a revised offer from Grand Metropolitan following news of the boardroom split over the merits of the Watney Mann and Grand Met offers.

Banks were neglected, but insurance generally made headway on a small demand. With the Cape closed, Kaffirs were content to hold quietly firm. The number of bargains marked totalled 12,061 compared with 11,217 on Friday and 11,702 last Monday.

Company news in brief

Stanley Weston Group has changed its name to Weston Pharmaceuticals. The company has been renamed Weston Pharmaceuticals Holdings and Mr. H. A. Ballie has resigned from the board.

Interim results
Anglo-American Securities: 4p (23). Increase to reduce disparity between interim and final.

Robert R. Stocks (Manchester): Nil (10 p). Pre-tax profit £65,607 (£74,882); tax £27,400 (£36,500).

Miles Redfern: 10p (5). Net profit £141,790 (£141,102) after tax of £53,272 (£52,950).

Final results
Invergordon Distillers (Holdings): A subsidiary of London Merchant Securities: Nil (same). Net profit £202,066 (£201,032); tax Nil (same).

Bids and deals
Northern Securities Trust has arranged for borrowing of \$1,200,000 for five years at interest rate of 10 per cent over the six-month Euro-dollar rate of prime London banks.

Thomas Tillie's extended offer for Pilkington's Ties accepted in respect of 98.64 p of ordinary shares.

Barrow Hepburn and Gale's offer for Lancashire Tanneries accepted in respect of 97.75 p of both the A and B ordinary shares, and all the preference shares.

Department of Trade and Industry does not intend to refer proposed association between Gallaher and Laces Brothers to the Monopolies Commission.

Settle Speakman's board to advise stockholders to reject the offer by Eastern and General Holdings.

Points from reports
Hart Builders (Edinburgh): Chairman says that subject to circumstances out of control of board profit for current year for year to date is not less than for year to date March 31, 1971.

Bromsgrove Casting and Machine: Chairman confident group will be able to compete, and subject only to usual reservations of the unknown, will continue to make progress.

Leopold Joseph Holdings: Chairman, Sir Hugh Weeks, says: "The current year has started well and in spite of the uncertainties of the present economic climate, we feel confident of our ability to justify the increased capital in satisfactory further increases in profits."

Sutcliffe Speakman: Chairman says there are signs of revival in building industry but it will take time to percolate through. Given reasonable world trading conditions, and fewer labour disruptions, company should continue to improve profits.

Cook and Waits: Chairman said trading conditions during first five months of 1971 were better than during same period of 1970 and, in spite of a bad June, half-year results should show improvement on first half of 1970. Provided there are no unforeseen setbacks, he hopes to achieve break-even or a modest profit by year end.

Sir Lindsay Parkinson: Chairman, Mr. A. Parkinson, says group currently has work-in-hand worth £70 million, against £50 million last year.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: July 23
Settlement: August 3

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

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CORPS & BOARDS

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DOMINION & CANADIAN

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AMERICAN & CANADIAN

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BANKS & HP

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BREWERIES

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BUILDING & PAINTS

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CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

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CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

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COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

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MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

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NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

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TEXTILES

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ELECTRICAL & RADIO

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BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN

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ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

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INSURANCE

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MINING & TIN

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OIL

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CLOSING PRICES

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NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

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Heath tells the world of his vision for Europe

By HELLA PICK

"The Common Market negotiations have been a success story for Britain," Mr Heath would also like to turn it into a success story in Parliament. Answering a barrage of questions at what was billed as a "world press conference" at Lancaster House, London, a confident Prime Minister permitted himself some wishful thinking. When it came to voting he hoped that the Leader of the Opposition would help him to produce a record parliamentary majority. In 1967, when the Labour Government had asked for parliamentary approval to apply for EEC membership, Mr Heath had called a three-line whip in support.

Enabled Mr Wilson to boast that he had obtained the largest majority ever given in the Commons, Mr Heath would like to be in a similar position on October 28.

But Mr Heath will be content with less. For he is sure there will be a favourable vote. Though the Commons is saddened by Labour opposition all it really wants is for Britain to ratify the Treaty of Rome by due constitutional process.

And Mr Heath is certain also that British public opinion will swing round. He sees no need to be concerned about the increases in food prices, and argued that these will be so small as not to justify claims for higher wages.

When he was asked by a reporter from the "Oxford Mail" to get down to brass tacks and say in "four, five or six-letter words" why housewives should not be worried by the prospect of higher food prices, the Prime Minister said the housewives should think instead of their children, and the opportunities that they might find within an enlarged community.

He was back to "visions of a world in which the barriers are knocked down" and "the good life there could be."

This is probably the first time that a British Prime Minister has given such an international press conference in Britain. Question and answer sessions with the Prime Minister are more usually considered the prerogative of Parliament, and some anti-Marketiers will no doubt see this event as the first in a process of erosion of parliamentary privilege that stems from the drive into Europe.

Time had come

But British Prime Ministers frequently give press conferences when they are abroad, and Mr Heath clearly felt the time had come to give the press in Britain a break. After all, American Presidents have long used the press conference to considerable personal advantage. General de Gaulle also made a major production of his grandiose encounters with the fourth estate, the President Pompidou had a press conference in the White House, and Mr Heath himself had a press conference in the Lancaster House.

Curtains tightly drawn to hold out the breeze, and natural light, the Prime Minister was seated in the ornate music room at Lancaster House.

And press swarmed in out through 90 minutes of questions. The Prime Minister was even cosmopolitan enough to allow two questions from east Europeans, and when he was asked whether maybe the British were so reluctant to go into Europe because they didn't want to get tangled up with all the Europeans, he raised a mild smile by retorting that this was hardly the audience for this kind of a thought.

Although there was little new or striking in Mr Heath's remarks, there was confidence all the way. He came in smiling. He went out a little wearier, but still smiling. The sun was there, reinforced by a sailing weekend. There was a light blue skirt, and a darker blue tie to accentuate the blue eyes. Only a Tory-blue cornflower was missing.

Mr Heath seems to find it difficult to understand why anyone who has thought about it at all should oppose entry. The Six want Britain in; even President Nixon had written to him to say how pleased the Administration was with the outcome of the negotiations.

Adding that he believed relations between the Community and the US would improve once Britain was in, the Prime Minister also felt that Eastern Europe had nothing to fear from an enlarged Community—quite the opposite in view of the West German Chancellor's strong belief that an enlarged Community would offer Germany a firmer base from which to pursue its Ostpolitik.

The Prime Minister does not share the doubts of certain Labour Party leaders that the British economy is too weak, and has been too badly directed by the Conservative Government to stand the impact of EEC membership.

"I absolutely refute the argument," he said. "Britain has over 64 years to adapt to membership and adjust the balance of payments burden of the entry costs. That is long enough."

Pound strong

"The pound now is strong, and so is the balance of payments. Much stronger in fact than in 1967 when the Labour Party applied to join the Community."

There were no meaningful alternatives to joining, he said, when someone wanted to know what he thought of pushing the economy all out for five years instead. The question gave Mr Heath an opening for one of the few gibes he permitted himself against the anti-Marketiers:

"Whether we go into the Community or not, the economy has to be healthy. There are bound to be differences of opinion on how to do it. But, judging by Mr Callaghan's record as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he is not perhaps the best person to decide how to do it."

Asked about the possibility of devaluation, Mr Heath did not produce an outright "no." But he managed to produce the right amount of indignation to suggest that such an idea was an insult to Britain's economic strength. "The pound is strong and will remain strong," he said.

That hardly answers those who fear that the pound will have to be devalued to help to meet the entry costs. But then, after all, Mr Heath, retorted to all in any of the gaps in the White Paper's estimates of the balance of payments costs.

The Government, he said, was being honest: the cost of British contributions to the Community budget could not be estimated reasonably accurately. So could the cost of food. But the impact on British trade could not be accurately estimated. Emphasising that he would not be stamped into giving figures which had no meaning, the Prime Minister denied that estimates had in fact been made.

[Mr Wilson suggested in his broadcast last week that the Government had decided against publication because the estimates showed too heavy a burden.]

"There is no truth whatever in this," Mr Heath said.

The Prime Minister was at his weakest when discussing sovereignty and the political construction of Europe. He wanted people to stop thinking in terms of confederation or federation.

He was concerned to see new institutions develop to help cooperation in the political and defence, as well as economic, fields. But he avoided all attempts to pin him down and say what this meant.

He refused to discuss the implications of supporting the EEC's economic and monetary union project.

Wilson ally on line of attack

By IAN AITKEN

Labour's drive to transform the argument over the Common Market into a debate on the failure of the Tory Government on economic policy was backed last night by Mr James Callaghan, the only potential anti-Market rival in the Labour Party.

Mr Callaghan tacitly signalled his withdrawal from any contest for the leadership of the Labour Party by publicly backing Mr Wilson's television attack last week on the record of the Conservative Party on economic affairs, and by accepting that this was the overriding issue rather than the conflict over membership of the EEC.

As chairman of the party's home policy subcommittee, he declared last night: "The Government's record is one of failure after failure. All of these failures they shrug off, asking people to look at the Common Market instead of at the results of their own disastrous economic policies."

The subcommittee voted to prepare for a major debate at Labour's annual conference in October on the economic failures of the Government, inviting its research officer, Mr Terry Pitt, to prepare a detailed document for the conference on economic strategy, industrial growth, and unemployment.

Mr Callaghan appears now to have abandoned any immediate attempt to present himself as an alternative leader of the Labour Party, accepting that Mr Wilson has shifted sufficiently far towards an anti-Market position to invalidate his own claims to represent majority opinion in the party.

Deputy post

The only alternative course open to him is to stand for the deputy leadership of the party against Mr Roy Jenkins, who has declared himself almost irreversibly to be prepared to vote with the Government in favour of British entry into the EEC.

Attitudes of the party's leaders to the EEC issue are not likely to stop Labour's special conference on the subject next weekend from being more than usually contentious. Delegates have been advised to turn it into a "farce."

A private conference at a London hotel, financed by the Labour Committee for Europe, was invited on Saturday to raise the maximum possible number of points of order and speeches, with the object of demonstrating that the conference was the wrong way to debate the question of entry into Europe.

The LCE meeting at the Ambassador Hotel was attended by more than 80 delegates, including 17 MPs, and was addressed by a succession of speakers on themes related to entry into Europe.

But the most surprising speech came from Mr Norman Ham, professional public relations man, who said the week-end conference was likely to be faced with an anti-Market motion from Mr Jac Jones, which had already been cleared in advance with the conference chairman, anti-Marketier Mr Ian Mikardo. Mr Ham advised the meeting that pro-Market delegates should be ready with counter-resolutions, amendments to the substantive motion, and points of order.

He expressed the hope that most of Saturday morning at the conference would be devoted to points of order, and he added that the pro-Marketiers should seek to make the conference look like a farce. There is understood to have been some dissent at this, and at least one Labour MP inquired whether such tactics were really a good idea. But Mr Ham is reported to have said that the object of the exercise was to win the argument.

STOP PRESS

There is no truth whatever in this, Mr Heath said. The Prime Minister was at his weakest when discussing sovereignty and the political construction of Europe. He wanted people to stop thinking in terms of confederation or federation. He was concerned to see new institutions develop to help cooperation in the political and defence, as well as economic, fields. But he avoided all attempts to pin him down and say what this meant. He refused to discuss the implications of supporting the EEC's economic and monetary union project.



Women and children screaming abuse at soldiers in the Bogside area of Londonderry yesterday during protest against the shooting of two men by soldiers

Seven years on and not a riot in sight

From Simon Hoggart in Londonderry

AN Orange parade had not been held in the Catholic border town of Strabane for seven years and there was a little confusion about the route. The police thought it went up a back street near the border, and the Catholics in the town thought it went up past the main square.

In the end it moved round the back of the town, snaking through the side streets, and the traffic could not get through. So there was a long queue at the border, and signs had to be put up directing all the traffic north to Londonderry.

As part of this small confusion, it was a splendid occasion, a fossilised reminder of what Orange parades were before the troubles began.

Tyrone Orange lodge had a banner with King Billy on one side, and a picture of Queen Victoria on the other. Labelled in letters that were used to advertise Zambuk and Horniman's tea: "The throne is established by righteousness." Cloughin had a bird like a muscular albino staring fixedly up at a

cloud-swathed cross, declaiming: "My faith looks up to thee."

The march was supposed to begin at 1 p.m. from the river which marks the border. It moved off at 1.45 p.m., but by then many of the loyal members of the order had taken the chance to call in at one of the dozens of small bars which dot the route. Pipers in tartan uniforms and farmers with plump red faces stared moodily at the notices advertising raffles on behalf of the local Catholic school as they slipped their stout. When they rejoined the parade they had some trouble keeping in step and had to keep doing little skips to bring themselves in line with their more judiciously sober colleagues.

In the afternoon the Free Presbyterian Church (Moderator, the Rev. Ian Paisley) set up a stall in the main square and called upon its members to testify to the word of the Lord. The people came forward to reveal the mighty wonder which had been wrought for them. "I thank the Lord that I found the Free Presbyterian Church," said a housewife

who had given up smoking for the Lord. A spotty young man in a sports jacket told us that we might be Loyalists but that it did not mean that we would avoid the fires of hell, which were even now waiting banked and ready.

By the time half the parade had passed the gaps between the different lodges were getting longer, and the pipe bands, dressed swelteringly in full Scottish regalia with kilts and sporrans, were becoming steadily more out of tune. One man in an orange collarette sat in a pub singing "The Sash My Father Wore" under his breath and grinned amiably at the Catholic barman.

A few marchers filtered off to buy ice-cream and fried fish from a van marked "The Hippy Chippy." One hippy Orangeman had long hair falling over the back of his collarette. "Great, man, great," he said as the parade passed. "I'm a Republican, a driver, who had brought the County Donegal Orangemen from over the border, snoozed in the sunshine. It was nice and quiet—15 miles and 15 years away from the viciousness of Londonderry."

Leaks: 2 help police

By our own Reporter

Scotland Yard detected investigating the leaking of information from confidential Government files were two people last night. The detectives visited offices and addresses in London and the Home Counties, and interviewed a large number of people. Raids will continue this and at least two people expected to be charged.

The detectives last arrested a man and a woman and charged them with conspiracy with others to obtain confidential Government information. The Scotland Yard squad set up on the orders of Prime Minister on May 11 the Guardian's allegations of the leaking of secret Government information. The Guardian said this information was obtained by private firms, commercial interests, foreign embassies.

Square rigged

The square-rigged ship, Royalist, which is about £120,000, was launched Cowes yesterday.

Oxfam cash crisis over refugees

By MARTIN ADENEY

Oxfam will have to cut its assistance to East Pakistani refugees in India drastically unless it can raise funds. The work is already costing only slightly less each month than its projects throughout the rest of the world.

Mr Leslie Kirkley, the charity's director, said last night that it had just received from its field director in Calcutta a request for \$300,000 to finance the next two months' work.

"It looks as if we would have to meet this demand something in the region of £180,000," he said. "We would certainly raise some money in the next few weeks, which would bring us up to £200,000. We could go on out now to raise another £100,000."

But one of the things at the back of my mind is that we cannot envisage ceasing our work in two months. Are we to cut back from 500,000 people we are helping or spend the

money over a longer period? From reports I have received I don't feel justified in cutting back."

His inclination, he said, was to guarantee the money and review the position for the following two months in a month's time. They would have to seek money from all available sources, including the United Nations and governments such as Britain and Canada.

He expected to launch a special appeal after a meeting of Oxfam in Oxford tomorrow night.

At present Oxfam is aiding 500,000 refugees in five areas of India: Agartala, Barasat, Ballurghat, Bongson, and Jalpaiguri. It is using largely volunteer local personnel to do basic medical work, assist sanitation, and provide clothing and subsidiary food, such as milk powder and baby food. It is

expected to spend two rupees (about 10p) a head on sanitation, five rupees on clothing, and three rupees for food over the next two months.

The Disasters Emergency Committee special appeal for India-Pakistan relief closed on Friday with a total of more than £1.2 million subscribed. A spokesman for the committee said yesterday that only "a few driblets and drabs" were now coming in. Out of this money Oxfam received one-fifth—rather more than £250,000, all of which has now been spent or included in the money in hand to meet the latest demands.

Last year Oxfam spent roughly £2.4 million outside Britain—about £200,000 a month. Now it is being asked to find almost as much again—£150,000 a month to help a desperate situation which appears to have no time limit.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent says: The British Government is to give another £1 m for the relief and re-education of the people of Pakistan, it was announced last night.

Officials at the Foreign Commonwealth Office said the additional donation, from previous sums amounting to £1.1 m, will be earmarked for use within East Pakistan rather than being channelled to the 6.5 million refugees have left the country and now dispersed in camps in India's side of the frontier.

Murder charge

Charles Roy Bruden, a motor dealer of 200, South Road, Bromley, was remanded in custody at Bromley police station after being charged with the murder of a woman, Mrs. Ann, aged 31, a racing

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Algeria	25	10	10	1015
Algiers	25	10	10	1015
Amman	25	10	10	1015
Athens	25	10	10	1015
Bombay	25	10	10	1015
Buenos Aires	25	10	10	1015
Calcutta	25	10	10	1015
Cairo	25	10	10	1015
Cardiff	25	10	10	1015
Chennai	25	10	10	1015
Copenhagen	25	10	10	1015
Dublin	25	10	10	1015
Edinburgh	25	10	10	1015
Geneva	25	10	10	1015
Helsinki	25	10	10	1015
London	25	10	10	1015
Lyon	25	10	10	1015
Madrid	25	10	10	1015
Moscow	25	10	10	1015
Paris	25	10	10	1015
Rome	25	10	10	1015
Stockholm	25	10	10	1015
Warsaw	25	10	10	1015
Zurich	25	10	10	1015

AROUND BRITAIN

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Birmingham	25	10	10	1015
Bristol	25	10	10	1015
Cardiff	25	10	10	1015
Edinburgh	25	10	10	1015
Exeter	25	10	10	1015
Gloucester	25	10	10	1015
Leeds	25	10	10	1015
London	25	10	10	1015
Manchester	25	10	10	1015
Newcastle	25	10	10	1015
Nottingham	25	10	10	1015
Sheffield	25	10	10	1015
Southampton	25	10	10	1015
Stoke	25	10	10	1015
Swansea	25	10	10	1015
Torquay	25	10	10	1015
Wolverhampton	25	10	10	1015
Wrexham	25	10	10	1015

REPORTS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 6 p.m. yesterday

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Algeria	25	10	10	1015
Algiers	25	10	10	1015
Amman	25	10	10	1015
Athens	25	10	10	1015
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Madrid	25	10	10	1015
Moscow	25	10	10	1015
Paris	25	10	10	1015
Rome	25	10	10	1015
Stockholm	25	10	10	1015
Warsaw	25	10	10	1015
Zurich	25	10	10	1015

Dry and sunny

Most places will be dry, sunny spells, although it is rather cloudy at first, but clearing. The extreme of Scotland will be rather with occasional rain or showers. Temperatures will be similar to those of yesterday.

London area: Partly cloudy in places at first, but clearing. Wind NE, moderate. Temp. 18-24°C (64-75°F).

SE England: Partly cloudy in places at first, but clearing. Wind NE, moderate. Temp. 18-24°C (64-75°F).

E and NE England, borders: Partly cloudy in places at first, but clearing. Wind NE, moderate. Temp. 18-24°C (64-75°F).

Wales: Partly cloudy in places at first, but clearing. Wind NE, moderate. Temp. 18-24°C (64-75°F).

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